

G.  
HARVEY

THE  
FAMILY  
PHYSICIAN

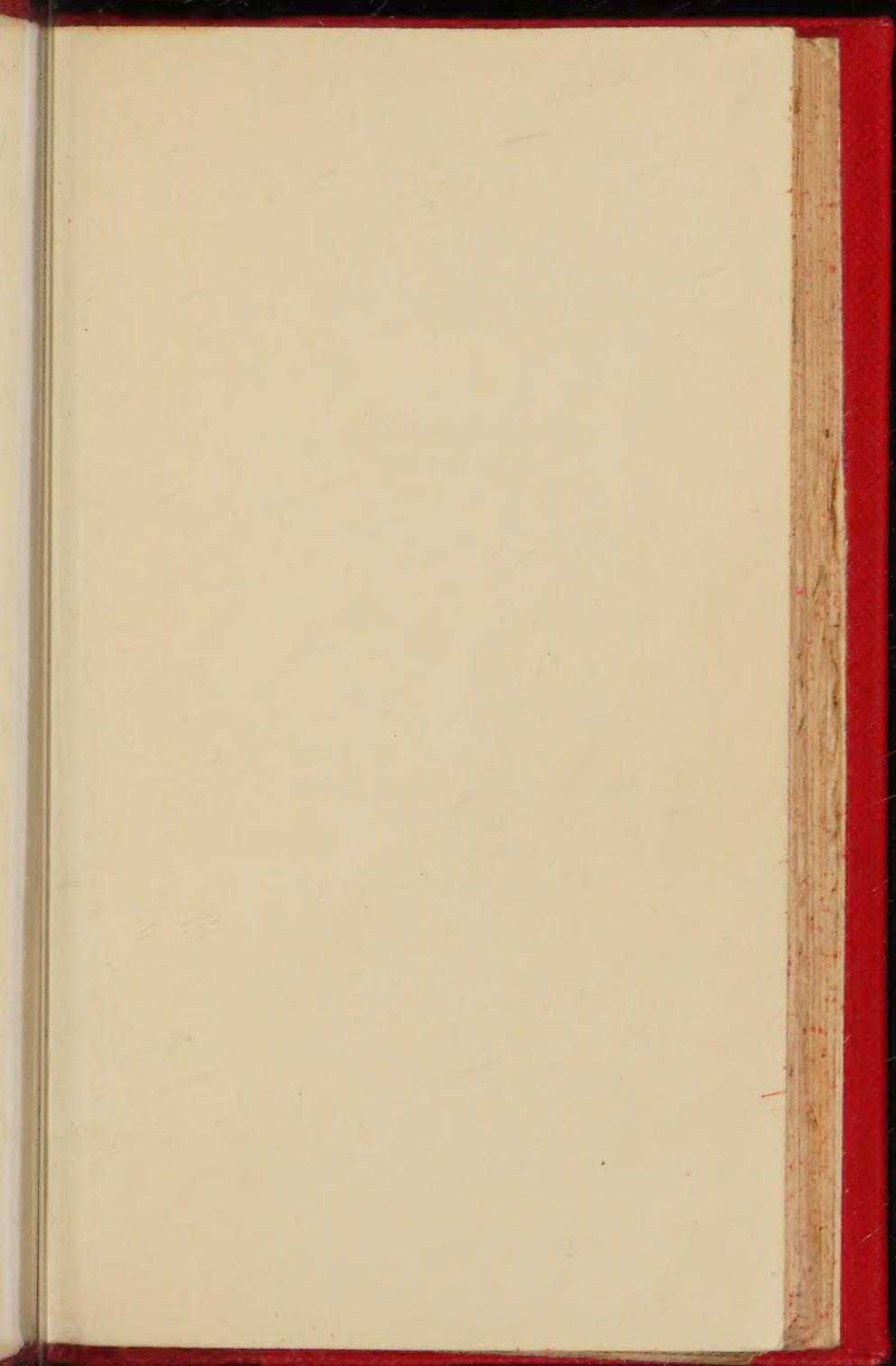
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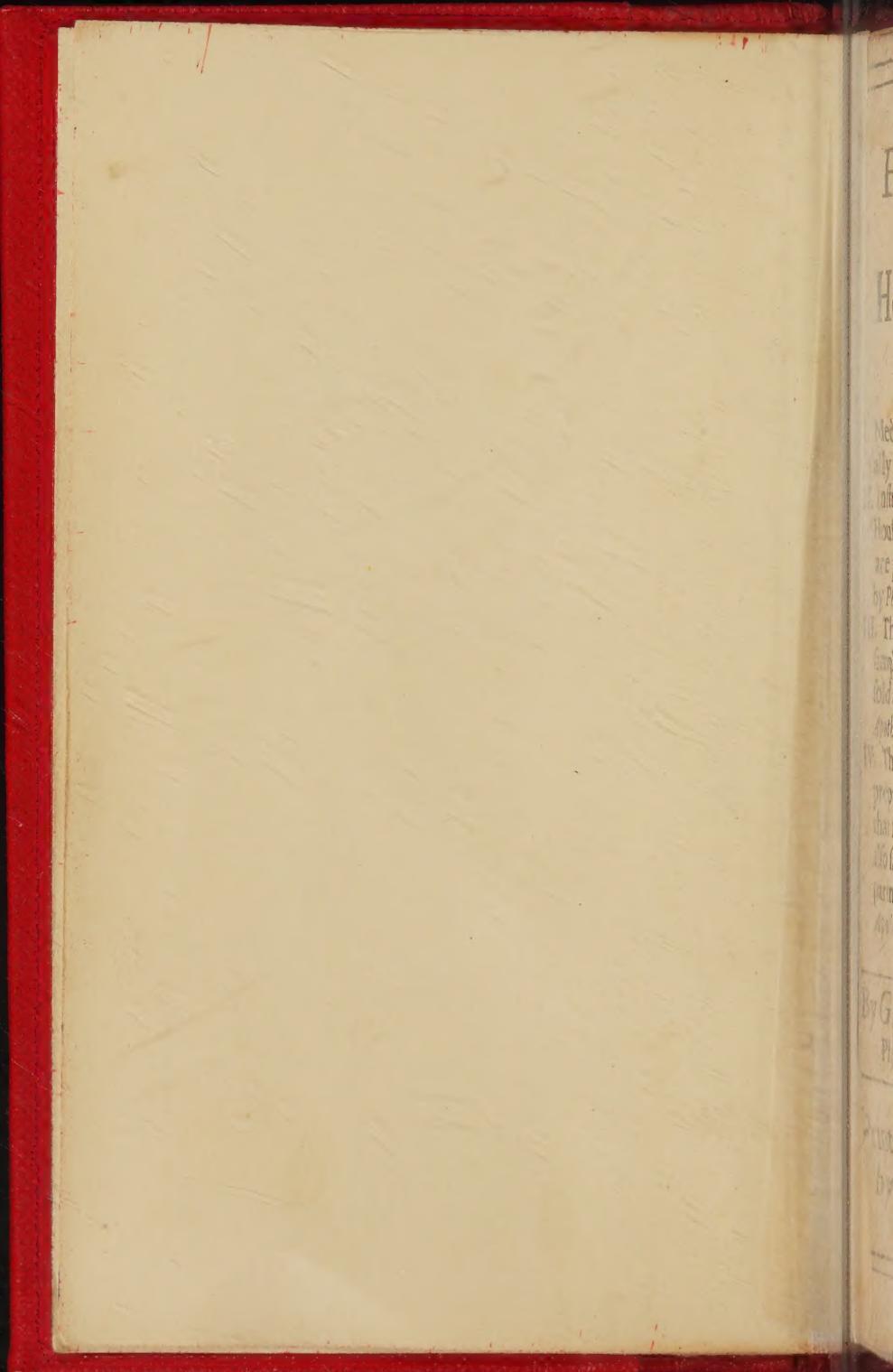






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THE 43561

# *Family Physician,* AND THE House Apothecary;

*CONTAINING*

- I. Medicines against all such Diseases people usually advise with *Apothecaries* to be cured of.
- II. Instructions, whereby to prepare at your own Houses all kinds of necessary Medicines that are prepared by *Apothecaries*, or prescribed by *Physicians*.
- III. The exact Prices of all Drugs, Herbs, Seeds, simple and compound Medicines, as they are sold at the *Druggists*, or may be sold by the *Apothecaries*.
- IV. That it's plainly made to appear, that in preparing Medicines thus at your own Houses, that it's not only a far safer way, but you shall also save Nineteen Shillings in Twenty, comparing it with the extravagant Rates of many *Apothecaries*.

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By GIDEON HARVEY, M.D.  
Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty.

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THE  
English Pulpit  
AND THE  
Imprimatur, <sup>A</sup> Book

G. Jane.

May 6. 1676.



EDITION HARVARD

BY THE BOOKSELLERS OF LONDON  
M DCC XXXI.



THE  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE TREATISE  
Containing the use of this

**T R E A T I S E.**

**A**S Diseases and Death are marks of the Divine Justice in the punishment of Sin, So the Art of Physick must be acknowledged a derivative from the transcendent Mercy of the Great God, whereby the crazie and sickly constitutions of humane Bodies are supported, their pains appeased; and health restored. These as well as his other Attributes, render the Almighty most glorious.

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The *Observation* deduced from what precedes, informs us, That those that usurp, and exercise the Art of Physick abusively and un-worthily, do extreamly Eclipse Gods glory, by so diminishing of his Mercy; and of this so weighty a Sin, it is to be feared many *Empiricks* and *Little Apothecaries* inhabiting the skirts of the City and Country Villages, do contract a guilt, not only by admini-  
string Physick ignorantly, and without those qualifications, that are absolutely necessary in a Physician, but by over-rating the pri-  
ces of their Medicines, to that de-  
gree, that mean Families by a fit  
of sickness or two must unavoid-  
ably be ruined in Estate, and too  
oft in their Health. I must tell you,  
I have oft seen Bills of *Apothecaries*  
risen to twenty, & sometimes thirty  
pounds in the time of a Fortnight;

what

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what is more, I have known an Apothecaries Bill so extravagant, that the sum at the bottom of his Account amounted to Fifty pounds in the space of Thirty days, when the Ingredients of the whole Course could not be computed to stand him in Forty shillings: but, that which sounds worse than all this is, that not long since an Apothecary of our Suburbs, to Nine Patients, brought in Bills for less than three quarters of a years Physick, amounting to Fifteen hundred pounds. Though at the same time I must intimate to you, that this is not the practice of our London Apothecaries, who not only for discharging their Consciences in the faithful Preparation of their Medicines, but also for vending them at reasonable Rates, may vie with any others of that Trade in all Europe; and therefore you

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are not to suppose me here em-  
barqued in a design of discour-  
aging you, to make use of these  
later, who are so necessary in the  
*Art of Physick*, but only of dis-  
charging my Duty to such, as are  
exposed to be defrauded by some  
*Little Apothecaries* of the Country  
and skirts of the City, not onely  
through their ill preparation of  
Medicines, but also through their  
unjust and avaricious prices; So  
that I do pretend hereby, First,  
to instruct you, how to prepare  
the most usual and ordinary Me-  
dicines at your own Houses, which  
cannot but be a great satisfaction  
to you, in regard you are certain  
they are well prepared, and that  
the Ingredients are sound and  
Fresh. Likewise that you can  
have your Medicines ready, with-  
out attending the Apothecaries  
leasure for him to bring them, or  
with-

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without giving your self the trouble to send three or four times to his Shop for them. Secondly, you may be assured, that in so doing, you shall save Nine pounds in Ten, or sometimes Forty eight pounds in Fifty. Thirdly, by this means you avoid being defrauded of your lives and Estates too, by Mountebanks and their Medicines, which being so indifferently and rashly used by many credulous persons, at all times and seasons, without that particular regard had to their Constitution, Age, Sex, Climate, and Cause of Disease, must necessarily, if not kill, at least destroy the Temperament of their Bowels and noble parts.

Before I proceed any further, I am obliged to demonstrate, and make it appear, in what manner, and wherein this *Treatise* doth dis-

A. 4. charge

## The Introduction.

charge what is here promised.

First then, I have pick't out such Medicines of the *London Dispensatory* as are most usual, which being reduced to a small number, may without any great defray of charges, be kept ready at your houses. I have only made choice of three or four fragrant Waters that are to serve for cordial Juleps, which in respect of Temperament, may be mixt and qualified for use in hot or cold Distempers. What concerns the vast number of other simple distilled Waters, I do wittingly reject them, as being so little imbued with the vertue of the Simples whence they are distilled, that Decoctions, or sometimes Infusions, or Expressions of Juices made of the same Simples, or Spirits distilled from them, are experienced to be a million stronger, which as your Disease may require,

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quire, are to be prescribed, and taught you by your *Family Physician*. Likewise compound Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, Pills, Trochisces or Lozenges, Emplasters, Unguent, and Oyls, you have only so many recommended to you, as may serve for most uses; the others of the *Dispensatory* are omitted, either because they agree in Vertue with those that are inserted, or are not so congruously compounded, or are rarely used, or are dangerous, or useless, or if occasion doth require may be prescribed by your Physician.

Secondly, I have taught you here the best manner of distilling Simple and Compound Waters, of preparing Syrups, Pills, Electuaries, &c. what Ingredients are to be put in first, which afterwards, how some particular Medicines are to be reduced into Powders, and

A. 5; how

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how at last the whole Composition is to be artificially mixt.

Thirdly, I have calculated what each Medicine will stand you in, set down exactly the prices of Herbs, and other Simples, that are to be bought of the Herb-women, the prices current of Drugs and Physical Seeds, that are to be bought of the Druggists, and of Spices and dry Fruits, that are vended by the Grocers ; all which being Alphabetically placed in the latter part of this *Treatise*, you may at any time have recourse unto ; whereby you likewise avoid being imposed upon by the said Herb-women and Druggists ; and by the same means you may easily compute, what every Composition in the *Dispensatory* may amount unto , giving some small allowance for garbles and waste, that may happen by the powdering

## *The Introduction.*

ing and sifting the Ingredients, or by evaporating over the Fire, or sticking to the Pan, Pipkin, or other Utensil you make use of, in preparing some Compositions.

Fourthly, If want of convenience, or any other occasion should perswade you from the preparing of the hereafter mentioned Simples, and Compositions at your own house, you have the prices of both declared, at which you may buy them from the *Apothecaries* ready prepared, to keep a proportion by you, to be mixt and made use of, according as your Physician shall judge fit.

Fifthly, If you desire to avoid that trouble also, and do prefer sending your Physicians Bill to an *Apothecary*, you may hence easily compute, what the Medicine is to be valued at, and what the *Apothecary* deserveth for his pains for

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for mixing and bringing it to your  
House.

Lastly; since every small disorder of Body puts many into the humour of sending for an *Apothecary*, who to mimick the Physician, shall ask you, when you was at Stool, or whether you are not oppressed or stuffed at your Stomach; feels your Pulse, and then shall tell you, that you are weak; and if he finds you hot, he forceth you to believe you have got a Surfeit; or if he perceiveth your hand to be cold, he perswades you, that you have taken cold. This is the substance of his Theory, on which he practices so boldly. But if you are curious to be throughly acquainted with the whole Body of Physick, by which the Country *Apothecary* practiceth, you may soon gratifie your self in that, by pur-

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purchasing a Treatise called, *The Accomplisht Physician, the Honest Apothecary, and the Skilful Surgeon*, Sold at the Angel in Duck-lane; which having perused from page 4 to 14, and from page 64 to 73; will abundantly satisfie you for your disbursement. If then you are found to be costive, he sends you a Clyster at 2 s. 6 d. price; which on the same occasion you may advise your self, and be instructed by this Treatise, how to make one for three half pence, or two pence. If he apprehends your stomach to be oppressed, he orders his man to boyl a little *Carduus* in Water, strain it, and put to it three or four spoonfuls of rank Oyl of sweet Almonds, to cause you to vomit, and carry off a little flegm, for which an half Crown is an usual rate. Now, instead of this, you may at a much cheaper price make  
your

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your self a pint or two of *Carduus Posset*, and drink it off luke-warm, to cause the same effect. For your weakness, he will advise you a Cordial made out of two or three musty simple Waters, *Confectio Alkermes*, and a little Syrup of Gillyflowers, for which he expects to be paid three shillings and six pence; and by the way compute, what two or three Cordials a day may amount unto, in three or four weeks time. What he reckons at three shillings six pence, you are taught below, how to prepare a Cordial Julep for much less. In case of a Surfeit three or four pints of cooling Juleps shall be sent you every day, at two shillings six pence, or three shillings the pint, which you shall be informed, how to prepare at two pence, or three pence the quart. If he infers from the pain of your Head and Limbs,

Cough

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Cough, Stuffing in your Head, &c. that you have taken Cold, some Sweating *Bolus*, or Potion (whereof *Mithridate*, or *Treacle* shall be the chief Ingredient) besides Syrups he conceives to be good Remedies, that may conduce to your health and his profit; wherein also the Directions of this *Tract* will render you a considerable saver.

This is the furthest point the Practicing *Apothecary* can safely steer, or which you are capable to apprehend; wherefore you are not to expect from me instructions for using the great Remedies, viz. *Bleeding* and *Purging*, the good management of which and other Remedies, doth entirely depend upon the *Methodus Medendi*, (or Method of Curing) which two words do summarily express the whole *Art of Physick*, and its greatest

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greatest Secret ; for, to arrive to the said Method of curing, or applying of Remedies in manner, order, and time, it's requisite a man should understand the Nature of Diseases, their Causes, and the Parts diseased, unto which the said Remedies are to be applyed ; all which cannot be understood, unless you have acquired a competent knowledge of the natural Constitution of the Parts of the Body of man, their structure, position, relation, and connexion to each other, and their several Offices and Uses. This Knowledge or Science is chiefly gained by frequent *Anatomy*, or *Dissection* of dead Bodies, and most certainly is the *Basis* and ground-work of the *Art of Physick*; and the complete finishing of that is the *Methodus Medendi*: for all Factive and Mechanick Arts consist in these three.

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three particulars. 1. In the knowledge of their Subject, which in our Art is the body of Man in its natural and preternatural constitution. 2. In the Instruments or Means whereby to operate, which in the said Art are such, whereby to preserve the Body in its natural constitution or health, and whereby to correct and remove its preternatural or diseased constitution, which are Dyet and Remedies. 3: In the Method or Directory of Rules, how to use the said Instruments, which in *Physick* is called *Methodus Medendi*, or the Method of applying the said Means. The First and Third Particular I have already spoken to. The Second is the Means, wherein it is as necessary for a Physician to be not only knowing, but also experienced, as in either of the other ; for what success can be expected from  
the

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the Method of applying Remedies, unless those Remedies are such, as obtain a Specifick and peculiar property of correcting or removing the Cause of each Disease.

A Physician is as little capable to cure great Diseases with ordinary Medicines ( which notwithstanding some of the ignorant for want of due education pretend to do ) as a Graver is able to cut curious Figures in Steel with the ordinary Tools of a Carver or Stone-cutter; or a Barber to take off the hair of your Beard with a Chopping-knife.

As for those ordinary Medicines they are set down in several *Dispensaries*, among which, that of the Physicians of *London*, considering the time it was composed, by far exceeds all the others. These ordinary Medicines it's confessed, being methodically applied, may by long

## The Introduction.

long continuation remove some slight Distempers, and some great Diseases also; if timely used; but if confirmed and inveterated, are too oft found absolutely fruitless. For what proper Remedy do those Dispensatories contain to cure a pulmonick ulcerous Consumption, an inveterate Scurvy, Dropsey, Stone, Gout, Fever, Kings Evil, Leprosie, &c? To this a vulgar hackney Physician shall possibly answer, That there is no Disease, be it never so great or dangerous, but he will undertake (which is well put in) to cure by Method, and that with ordinary Medicines. For Example, a Consumption occasioned by an Ulcer in the Lungs, he pretends to cure by prescribing, 1. Medicines that shall discharge or cleanse the Ulcer, by expelling the matter by Expectoration, that is, by coughing and spit-

## The Introduction.

spitting, and this is performed by *Ground Ivy*, *Speedwell*, *Hyssop*; and many other Vulneraries made into a Syrup, Lohoch, or Decoction. 2. By consolidating Medicines, that shall close up and skin it with a *Callus*, such are *Comfrey*, *Knot-grass*, *Ladies-mantle*, and such like, as you may read in Chap. 20. of my *Treatise of Consumptions*. 3. By moistening and restoring the solid and other parts that are consumed and dried up, by the absorbing heat of an *Hectick Fever*. This Effect is expected from *Asses Milk*, which they say, doth cleanse, cool, moisten, and nourish the consumed parts. 4. By Fontanelles or Issues, shaving off the Hair of the Head, and applying attractive Plaisters on it; likewise by cramming the Patient with Conserve and Sugar of Roses, all which shall serve to intercept the defluxion

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tion of corroding Humours, falling down from the Brain to the Lungs. Now when all these means have been used a very considerable time, look upon the *Weekly Bills of Mortality*, and you shall soon know the pretended effects of those ordinary Medicines.

In the first place I must agree, that some of those Indications are well enough proposed, and the *Indicata*, in respect of the *Materia Medica*; there set down, do sometimes (though seldom) accomplish happy Cure. But in the second place, I must also tell you, that there is another sort of a *Materia Medica*, being artificially prepared; and not according to the rules of the slovenish cookery of Country Apothecaries, that doth very oft, and always, if timely and methodically applied, answer the expectation of the Physician, and the

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the hopes of the sick, not only in pulmonick Consumptions, but also in those other Diseases before recited.

Touching those great Medicines, it is very fortunate they are not yet arrived to the knowledge of the Little Apothecaries, or the prescribing Surgeons, who using them without Method, though sometimes they might do good, yet for want of capacity in the Applicative, would certainly at most times do great mischiefs with them, and therefore every Physician ought to reserve them secret, by preparing them himself, and when necessary to be used, to send them to the Apothecary to be exhibited, or to give them to his Patients, with what directions are requisite.

In conclusion, though the practice by the said great Medicines

is:

## *The Introduction.*

as by me here proposed as necessary  
yet I am not to be understood by  
that, to exclude the use of *Apo-*  
*bearies*, or the Medicines of the  
*Dispensatory*, that are to be prepa-  
red by them; for most *schematical* and  
*unmovable*, or slight commencing  
Diseases, those ordinary Medicines  
are experienced so capable to re-  
move, that to make use of great  
Medicines in those cases, would  
seem, as if you laid hold of a Club  
to knock down a Louse.

The second necessary use of the  
said ordinary Medicines is, either  
to serve the great Medicines for  
Vehicles, or to be substituted in  
their stead (when some circumstan-  
ces may countermand their use) so  
long, until occasion or opportuni-  
ty shall require the aid of the said  
great Medicines, and the foremen-  
tioned circumstances be abated.

Now Reader, if I find this Es-  
say

*The Introduction.*

say doth receive that acceptanc  
from you, which its real use, and  
consequently the certain advam-  
tage that you will acquire thence  
doth merit, you may expect a fur-  
ther pursuit of this so profitable  
design, that tends to no other end  
than the preservation of your  
health and purse.

*London*

*Farewell.*

*Hatton Garden*  
*March 10, 1675.*

*Pre-*



## Pre-instructions touching Weights and Measures.

### WEIGHTS.

A Physical Pound (which is Troy weight) contains onely twelve ounces.

The Druggists and Grocers Pound (being Aver de poiz weight) contains sixteen ounces.

An Ounce contains eight Drams.

A Dram contains three Scruples.

A Scruple contains twenty Grains.

### MEASURES.

A Pint measure in most watery Liquors, weighs twelve ounces.

Two Quarts make a Pottle, two Pottles make a Gallon.

B

A

A Fascicle signifies an Armful.

One Handful is as much as a moderate hand can take up.

A Pugil is as much as you can take up with your Thumb and two next Fingers.

Observe, that Roots, Barks, Woods, small Fruits, Berries, Seeds, Gums and Rosins are set down by weight; Herbs by handfuls and fascicles; Flowers, and the tops of some Herbs by pugils.

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THE



THE  
*Family Physician,*  
AND THE  
House Apothecary.

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CHAP. I.

*Of the most usesfull Simple distilled Waters, and the manner how to distil them.*

A Mong the vast number of distilled simple Waters, none are more useful, than those four mentioned below, which may serve to answer that intention,

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which the best of simple Waters are used for, viz. for Cordial Juleps, and Cordial Potions. What concerns alterative Waters, they contain so weak a vertue (as I said afore in the *Introduction*) that Decoctions, Infusions, and Juices made, or Spirits drawn from the same alterative Simples are infinitely more effectual; and therefore when occasion doth require the use of them, may be prescribed, and easily taught you how to prepare them, by your *Family Physician.*

The four Simple Waters are,  
1. Baume Water. 2. Black-Cherry Water. 3. *Carduus Benedictus* Water.  
4. Red Poppey Water; that is, Water distilled of red Poppey flowers.

The Herbs, namely Baume, and *Carduus Benedictus* are to be bought in Newgate Market, Stocks Market, Gutter-lane, or Covent-Garden, of the

the Physical Herb-women, by the Basket, the Red Poppey Flowers by the Peck, Violet flowers, and some others are sold by the pint or quart measure. *Scurvey-grass* is sold by the Basket, also by the Bushel or Peck. For most Herbs, if you buy them by the handful, you must pay a Groat a dozen, or if you have occasion for less than a dozen, a half penny the handful is the usual rate. The value of twelve pence in Herbs or Flowers will yield three pints of Water, or more; in some Herbs it may yield two quarts or five pints: or if you have not the convenience of distilling them, you may buy them from the *Apothecaries*, at a shilling the pint; or if you are only mindful to buy them, when your occasions require, you need pay but a penny for the ounce, being the common price of almost

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most all simple distilled Waters.  
The common price of most English  
Roots among the Herb-women is  
a Groat for a pound.

*The manner of distilling the said  
Simple Waters.*

Put as many of those Herbs  
(being separated from the greater  
stalks) or Flowers (pull'd from  
their husks) as will only fill two  
Thirds, or at most three Fourth  
parts of the body of a Pewter  
Alembick, or a Copper Alembick  
with a Bucket head, without ad-  
ding any Water to the Herbs  
(which too many Apothecaries do)  
and having closed the head to the  
body, by pasting slips of Paper  
of the breadth of an inch, or a  
little more, round about the jun-  
cture, with Starch or Yest; kindle  
your fire gradually, and continue  
it

it to a heat so gentle, that your hand may endure it on any part of the Head; and so you will distill your Waters without smelling of being burn'd, provided you have put ashes to the thickness of an inch and half between the plate and the body or bottom of your Pewter Alembick.

If you make use of a Copper Alembick, you must fill the bucket with cold Water, and as soon as you find the Water to be hot in the said bucket head, you must tap it off, and fill it up again with cold Water.

The reason why you are not to fill the body of the Alembick with Herbs, is, because should you fill it up, the bottom of the cake of the Herbs will be dried and burn'd before the top is half dry or distilled off.

## CHAP. II.

Containing the manner how to distill  
compound Waters.

The Description of London Treacle  
Water.

**T**ake of the juice of green Walnut-peel a pint, of the juice of Rue three quarters of a pint, of the juices of Marigold leaves, Baume, and of Carduus Benedictus, of each half a pint, Butterbur roots four ounces and a half, Burdock roots a quarter of a pound, Masterwort and Angelica roots, of each two ounces, Water-Germander leaves one handful, Venice Treacle and Mithridate, of each two ounces, Canary Wine three pints, sharp French Vinegar a pint and a half, juice of Limons half a pint.

The

The manner of preparing the  
Ingredients.

The Walnut-peel, Rue, Marigold leaves, Baume, and Carduus Benedictus must be each severally bruised into a sappy mass in a stone Mortar, or a *Lignum vite* Mortar, and pressed through a fine Canvas cloath in a small Press. The fine Canvas cloath for strainers you buy at the Linnen Drapers at six pence the yard. The small Presses you may buy at the Turners at *Hosier-lane* end next to *Smithfield*, from three shillings to six or seven, according to their bigness; or possibly you may buy one at second hand big enough for your use, at the same Shops for eighteen pence or less.

The reason why you are to bruise the Walnut-peel, Rue, and

B 5 the

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the other Herbs severally, is, because you are to have an exact measure of each of their juices ; for should you bruise Marigold leaves, Baume, and Carduus, of each the same quantity together, yet you would not have the same measure of juyces from them, in regard one Herb yields far more juice than another ; though at the same time I know several *Apothecaries*, to save trouble, do bruise the foresaid Herbs together, which notwithstanding must be imputed an error in the exactness of preparing *Treacle Water*.

Observe, that *Apothecaries* commonly take the green Walnuts whole, that is Nuts and Peel about them before they are quite ripe, and bruise them in a stone Mortar together, in order to the expressing of the juice out of them. Moreover Note, that about fifty

fifty Walnuts will go near to yield  
a pint of juice.

2. The Butter-bur, Burdock, Masterwort, and Angelica roots must be fresh taken out of the ground, and may be bruised together into a mash; the Water Germander leaves must be dried, stript from their stalks, and beaten in a Mortar into a course powder; or they may be used green, and beaten in a Mortar to a mash, or shred small with a knife.

3. Put all these together with the Treacle and Mithridate into a glass Body, & pour on them the several juices, and the Canary Wine, mixing them well by shaking them gently together, and fasten a blind head to the said glass Body, by applying round the juncture (or the place where they are joined) a Hogs Bladder cut into long slips the breadth of two fingers, and dip't

12. *The Family Physician,*

dip't in whites of Eggs, beaten thin into a Water: or put all those Ingredients into a glass Retort Receiver, the mouth whereof stop with a piece of Cork fitted to it, and fasten a piece of Bladder over that. About the said Receiver tye two or three pieces of Brick, to make it sink into a Kettle of Water, hanging over a gentle Fire, wherein let it stand some twelve, or four and twenty hours at longest. Then empty the Receiver into a glass Body, which being covered with its glass Head or Alembick, and closed about the juncture with slips of Paper and Starch, or a Hogs Bladder, dipt into whites of Eggs, put into a Sand-pan, hanging in a portable Furnace, there being the breadth of two fingers of Sand under the Glass, fill the Pan with Sand, kindle the Fire gradually under it, and so let it distil.

distil off, until the Ingredients are almost dry.

*The prices at the Glass Shop.*

Of a quart green glass Body	12 d.
Of a pottle green Body	18 d.
Of a gallon green Body	22 d.
Of a quart white glass Body	18 d.
Of a pottle white Body	2 s.
Of a gallon white Body	3 s.
Of a green glass quart Head, that is fitting a quart Body,	18 d.
blind, or with a spout---	
Of a green pottle Head	22 d.
Of a green gallon Head	2 s. 6 d.
Of a green quart Retort Re- ceiver	6 d.
Of a green pottle Retort Re- ceiver	8 d.
Of a green gallon Retort Receiver	12 d.
Of an earthen portable Furnace, according to its bigness, and fit- ted with a Sand-pan, from 2 s. 6 d. to 5, 6, or 7	Note,

Note, That those Bodies that are called quart Bodies, always are to contain two quarts, if they were filled to the top. Likewise a pottle Body is to hold a Gallon, and a gallon Body two Gallons. Likewise a quart Receiver is to hold a pottle; and the others proportionally the double.

2. Observe, That the Apothecaries commonly (without other digestion than letting it stand three or four dayes in their Shops in a great glass) distill this and other compound Waters in a small Copper Still with a Bucket Head; but then those Waters shall not be so full of vertue, nor so pure as the Waters distilled in a Glass.

The

The price of the whole Composition.

Compute the Walnuts the half hundred at —————— 6 d.  
The Herbs whereout the juices are to be pressed at —————— 12 d. or 14 d.  
The Roots & Germand. at 3 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.  
The Treacle and Mithridate at 16 d.  
Canary Wine at —————— 3 s.  
French Vinegar at —————— 3 d.  
Juice of Limons at —————— 4 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.  
Charcoal Fire used in distilling 4 d.  
The whole is —————— 7 s. 2 d.

So that for seven shillings and two pence you may expect near four quarts of excellent Treacle Water, which is about ten pence three farthings the pint, and scarce three farthings the ounce, computing according to the content of their retail measure, sixteen ounces to

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to the pint, which according to  
Physical measure, ought to con-  
tain twelve ounces.

The Apothecaries prices of Tre-  
acle Water by the pint is three shil-  
lings six pence, some will not sell  
it for less than four shillings : by  
the ounce four pence, others will  
sell for three pence. Some few  
Apothecaries in stead of Canary put  
in a decayed Malaga or Brandy :  
and for juyce of Limons put in  
Lime juice, and make use of their  
worst sort of Treacle and Mithri-  
date ; wherefore they sell Treacle  
Water somewhat cheaper than the  
ordinary price.

*The Description of Aqua Epide-  
mica, or the London Plague  
Water.*

**T**ake of the roots of Tormentil,  
Angelica, Peony M. Liquo-  
rish,

riſh, Elicampane, of each half an  
ounce; of the leaves of Sage, the  
greater Celandine, Rue, the tops of  
Rosemary, Wormwood, Sundew, Mug-  
wort, Burnet, Dragons, Scabious, A-  
grimony, Baume, Carduus Benedi-  
ctus, Betony, the lesser Centaury, of  
the leaves and flowers of Marigolds,  
of each a handful; ſteep them four  
days in four quarts of the best White-  
wine, and diſtill them in aſhes in a  
glaſſ Alembick.

### The manner of Preparation.

Note, Instead of putting Sand in-  
to the Sand-pan of your portable  
Furnace, you muſt put in aſhes; or  
rather Saw-duſt, for to ſet the glaſſ  
Alembick in to diſtill.

You muſt bruife the Roots in  
a Stone, or *Lignum Vitæ* Mortar,  
ſhred the leaves and bruife them  
alſo.

18 *The Family Physician,*

also in a Mortar, and put them into such a glass stop't close, and fixt in warm Water, as was expressed in the Preparation of the foregoing Water.

• *The Prices.*

The Roots at a half penny the half ounce come to ----- 2 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.

The Leaves at a half penny the handful ----- 8 d.

The Wine at ----- 4 s.

Charcoal to burn in the furnace 4 d.

---

The whole distillation? will stand you in just 5 s. 2 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.

The pint of this *Plague Water* costs you seven pence, in regard the whole distillation will yield somewhat more than eight pints, the ounce will come to less than three farthings, computing Physically

and the House Apothecary. 19

cally twelve ounces onely to the  
pint.

*The Apothecaries Prices of Plague  
Water.*

By the pint three shillings six  
pence, and some sell it at four  
shillings.

By the ounce three pence, and  
some four pence.

*The Description of Aqua Mirabilis.*

**T**ake of Cloves, Galangal, Cu-  
bebs, Mace, Cardamoms, Nut-  
megs, Ginger, of each a dram; juice  
of Celandine half a pint; spirits  
of Wine one pint; Whitewine three  
pints. Steep them four and twenty  
hours, and then distill them in ashes  
in a glass Alembick.

*The manner of Preparing.  
The manner of steeping, and di-  
stilling.*

20      *The Family Physician,*

stilling of this Water, is the same with the foregoing. Most Apothecaries and Distillers draw this Water off in a Copper Still with a Bucket Head, or with one that goeth with a worm.

The Spices before mentioned must be beaten to a coarse powder only; for if you endeavour to bring them into a fine powder, their principal virtue is apt to fly away in powdering.

By Spirits of Wine is meant here the best Nants Brandy.

Observe, You are to distill this Water only half off, and leave the other half in the Still; because the first half will contain all the Spirits, and virtue of the Ingredients; whereas the other remaining half is found to be flat, and fit for no other use, than to wash your hands; though it is to be feared, that such as are greedy of gain, distill it almost quite off.

The

*The Prices.*

The Spices all at ————— 6 d. or 7 d.

The juice of Celandine at 3 d. or 4 d.

The best Nants Bran-  
dy the pint at —————  $\{ 5 \frac{1}{2} d.$  or 6 d.

Whitewine at ————— 18 d.

Charcoale ————— 2 d. or 3 d.

---

The whole Distillation,  $\{ 2 s. 10 \frac{1}{2} d$

which is two pints and  $\{$  or,

a quarter, comes to —————  $\{ 3 s. 2 d.$

The pint comes to seventeen  
or eighteen pence.

The ounce comes to five far-  
things, or a little less.

*The Apothecaries Prices.*

By the pint three shillings six  
pence, and some four shillings.

By the ounce three pence, and  
some four pence.      *The*

*The Description of Cinnamon Water according to the Dispensatory.*

**T**ake a quarter of a pound of Cinnamon, steep it four and twenty hours in three quarts of Brandy, then distill it in ashes in a glass Alembick, which renders a purer Water by much than a Copper Still.

*The manner of Preparation.*

Observe, You are to bruise the Cinnamon gross, and into every pint of the distilled Water you must dissolve two ounces of the best white Sugar.

Here is a great deal of hot burning Brandy to a little Cinnamon, wherefore you will do better in preparing it thus.

Take three quarters of a pound  
of

If Cinnamon bruised, steep it eight  
and forty hours in a quart of Rose  
Water, and a pint of Whitewine;  
then distil it, as long as it drops  
milkie, in a glass Alembick *in Bal-*  
*geo*, that is, in Water poured into  
your Sand-pan, in stead of Sand  
or Ashes; but if your Pan be not  
large enough to contain a suffi-  
cient quantity of Water, you may  
make use of Saw-dust instead of  
the Water, and keep a very mo-  
derate fire in the Furnace.

What this Water will stand you  
n, you may easily compute your  
elf.

The Description of Aqua Raphani  
composita, or the common com-  
pound Water against the Scurvey.

Take of Garden and Sea Scur-  
vey-grass leaves, of each three  
pound, press the juice out of them;  
and

and thereunto mix of the juices of Water-cresses and Brooklime, three quarters of a pint; the best White-wine two quarts; Limons cut into small slices, six in number; Briony roots newly taken out of the ground two pound; Horse-radishes one pound; Winters bark a quarter of a pound; Nutmegs two ounces; steep them three dayes, and distill them in Ashes in a glass Alembick, or copper Still with a Bucket Head.

### The manner of Preparation.

The Briony and Horse-radish Roots must be bruised together in a stone Mortar, the Winters bark and the Nutmegs are to be beaten to a gross powder in a brass Mortar. The juices are to be pressed out of the said Herbs in the same manner as was told you in the preparation of Treacle Water.

Puic

Put the Ingredients into a glass Receiver, and pour the juices on them; stop the glass very close with a Cork and a Bladder, and place it in a cool Cellar for two or three days.

Observe, 1. If you should let those Ingredients stand in steep in hot Ashes, Sand, or warm Water, that would certainly diminish the vertue of those light flying Salts and Spirits.

2. The juice of Limons mortifying the said light flying Salts and Spirits, may be more conveniently ext out than added.

3. When this Water hath been kept a month or two, though never so close stopt, you may be certain it hath lost very much of its vertue.

4. This Water being distilled, as exactly as may be, yet is not half so efficual as some Spirits, which are published in my last Treatise of the Survey.

*The Prices.*

Upon the valuation of the Herbs, Roots, and Bark, according to the Rates I have already informed you before, you shall find, that this Water may be prepared at six or eight pence the pint, and at half penny the ounce.

The Apothecaries commonly sell this Water at three shillings six pence the pint, and three pence the ounce.

*The Description of Aqua Brionia composita, or the London Water against Fits of the Mother.*

**T**ake of the juice of Briony roots one pint, of the leaves of Rue and Mugwort, of each half pound; Savin dryed, a little less than a handful; Fetherfew, Nip, Pennyroyal,

royal, Basil, of each half a handful; of the outside of fresh Orange-peel one ounce; Myrrhe half an ounce; Castor a quarter of an ounce; Canary Wine three pints: steep them four days in a glass well stopt, and then distil them off in a glass Alembick in Balneo, or warm Water.

• *The manner of Preparation.*

The dried Herbs, which are the Savin and Penniroyal, may be beaten together to a gross powder.

The other Herbs, which must be green and fresh, are to be shred small, or beaten to a Mash in a wooden, or stone Mortar.

The Myrrhe must be powdered by it self, and the Castor cut into small thin slices; mix all these together, and pour on them the Wine and Briony juice.

C 2      This

28    *The Family Physician,*

This Water when it is distilled as it ought to be, is not good enough to wash your hands, and consequently of little vertue to be taken inwardly; for not a quarter of the strength of the Ingredients doth come over the Helm; Wherefore let me advise you rather to prepare this Water against Fits, thus:

In stead of the juice of Briony, Take dried Briony roots, beaten to a gross powder, two ounces; the rest of the Herbs being all dried, and the other ingredients powdered gross, and in the same quantity as they are set down before. Instead of three pints of Canary, take a quart of the best Nants Brandy. Put them into a glass, and let them steep six days in warm Ashes, then strain the liquor off, and keep it in a glass Bottle cork't up for your use.

An half ounce of this Liquor  
doth

doth contain more vertue, than half a pint of the other distilled Water.

What this Liquor or Water will stand you in, is not difficult to compute, by what is informed you before; therefore I shall spare the pains of summing it up here.

The Apothecaries prices are three shillings six pence, or four shillings the pint; and three pence or four pence the ounce.

*The Description of Aqua Limacum  
Magistralis, or the London Snail  
Water, against Consumptions.*

This compound Water is so ridiculous, that I am ashamed to see it in any Dispensatory; for the chief thing aimed at is, through the cool clammy and glutinous substance of the Liquor of snails, 1. To cool the heat of the

Hectick Fever. 2. To repair the parts consumed. 3. To facilitate Expectoration, that is, to make the matter come up easie by cough, through its lenifying quality, whereby it sweeteneth the humors, by allaying those gnawing Salts, that prey on the Lungs. Now in distilling of the Snails, there is no part of their unctuous or glutinous Liquor passeth the Alembick, but a meer Elementary Water. The same may be said also of the Hogs Blood. For this and other reasons I do commend to you this following *Liquor of Snails.*

*Take of Garden Snails, especially those off a Vine, with their shells, a pound; first wash them well with Water and a little Salt, then wash them once or twice more with fair Water, to wash off the Salt; bruise them with their shells in a stone Mortar*

tar to a mash; adde to them ground Ivie, Speedwell, Lungwort, Scabious, Burnet, Coltsfoot, and Nettle-tops, of each a handful; English Liquoris, half an ounce, Dates stoned, twelve in number; of the four greater cold Seeds, and Marshmallow seeds, of each one dram and half; Saffron a scruple. Put them into a new glazed Pipkin, and pour on them a quart of Spring Water; fasten the cover close to the Pipkin, by pasting it round with Dow. Let it stand twelve hours upon hot Cinders; or rather in a Kettle of hot Water over the fire; then strain and press out the Liquor, dissolving into it, while it's warm, a quarter of a pound of clarified Honey; put it into a glass, and keep it in the Cellar.

Note, That the Herbs must be shred, the Seeds bruised, and the Liquoris cut small.

C. 4. What

what concerns the other compound Waters described in the *Dispensatory*, they either agreeing in virtue with some of these forementioned, or being not very aptly composed, or other Medicines being at hand, that instead of them may immediately according to the prescription of your *Family Physician* be prepared with far greater profit and benefit to the Patient; for those reasons I have omitted setting down any more of the said *Dispensatory* Waters.

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## CHAP. III.

## Of Syrups.

The Description of *Syrupus Altheæ*,  
or Syrup of Marshmallows.

**T**ake Marshmallow roots, two  
ounces; Grass-roots, Aspara-

gns

guts roots, *Liquoris raspt*, and Raisins stoned, of each half an ounce; red Cicers, one ounce; the tops of Marshmallows, Mallows, Pellitory, Burnet, Plantane, Wall-rue, and Maidenhair, of each one handful; the four greater cold Seeds, and the four lesser cold Seeds, of each three drams. Boil them in three quarts of fair water unto two quarts; strain the Liquor into your Syrup-pan, and dissolve into it three pounds and half of good Bahi Sugar, which will go as far as four pounds of Barbadoes, and preserve the Syrup much better.

The manner of Preparing.

The Marshmallow roots by scraping with a knife must be freed from those strings that hang about them, likewise their hard cordy substance must be taken away from them, then wash them well,

C. 5 and

and bruise them in the Mortar. Also wash the Grass roots and Asparagus roots, and bruise them; scrape off the black outside from the Liquoris, and bruise it into strings, or rasp it; wash the Herbs clean, for cleanliness in preparing of Medicines is wholesome, and no less commendable than it is in Cookery.

First then put into your Pipkin (being placed on a clear fire, and containing three quarts of water) the Marshmallow, Asparagus, and Grass roots, because they require longest boiling; a while after put in the Cicers, and not long after that put in the Herbs being shred; the next you must put in, are the Seeds, Liquoris, and Raisins: being sufficiently boil'd, strain and press the Liquor out, and then clarifie it. The manner how to clarifie Decoctions and Apozemes, you

and the House Apothecary. 25

you shall be informed of at the  
end of this Chapter.

Having dissolved your Sugar  
to the Decoction, boil it gently,  
until it comes to the due thick-  
ness of a Syrup.

Note, The four greater cold Seeds  
are these, 1. Pompion. 2. Cucum-  
ber. 3. Gourge. 4. Melon Seeds.

The four lesser cold Seeds are,  
1. Succory. 2. Endive. 3. Lettice.  
4. Purslain seeds.

### *The Prices.*

The Ingredients come to— 9 d.  
The Sugar— 21 d.  
Fire— 3 d. or 4 d.

The whole amounts to— 25. 10 d.

For which you have five pints,  
eight ounces, allowing the fourth  
part

36. *The Family Physician,*

part waste, which evaporates in  
the boiling it up to a Syrup: so  
that it will stand you in about  
three farthings the ounce.

*The Apothecaries prices.*

By the pint two shillings.

By the ounce three pence.

*The Description of Syrupus Gary-  
ophyllum, or Syrup of Gilli-  
flowers.*

**T**ake fragrant Gilliflowers, cut  
off from their white strings,  
one pound; pour on them a quart of  
Spring Water, and let them stand all  
night. Then strain the Liquor, and  
being gently warmed, dissolve there-  
in four pound of the whitest Sugar,  
without boiling it.

*The*

The manner of preparing.

1. Buy the most fragrant Gillifloweres, that are newly gathered, at ten or twelve pence the peck.
2. Put them into a large pewter Flagon, or a new earthen glazed Pipkin, and pour the Water, being warmed, upon them; then stop your Flagon, or earthen Vessel very close, and place it all night in the Cellar.
3. Strain off your tinctured liquor, without much pressing the Strainer, in regard you are not to clarifie it, as other Liquors are for Syrups; for that would occasion a great loss of those fragrant Cordial Spirits.
4. Place your Syrup-pan over a very gentle charcoal fire burning clear without the least smoak, and let your liquor be only luke-warm;

warm; then put in the Sugar, being powdered and sifted gradually, stirring it about very gently with a long Steel *Spatula*, or slice (which you may buy big enough for your turn for ten pence at the Raso-makers') as soon as you find the Sugar all dissolved, take it off immediately, without letting it boil or be hot.

*The Description of Syrupus papaveris erratici, or Syrup of Red Poppies.*

**T**ake red Poppy flowers newly gathered, two pound; steep them one day and night in two quarts of warm Water, strain and press out the liquor, which you must not clarify, but add to it three pound and half of good Bahi Sugar, and boil it gently to a Syrup.

The better way to make this Syrup

and the House Apothecary. 39

Syrup is thus: Take two pints of  
the juice of red Poppy flowers, clar-  
ifie it after the same manner as shall  
be taught you at the latter end of this  
Chapter; put to it a pound and three  
quarters of Bahi Sugar, and boyl it  
gently to a Syrup.

*The Price:*

It will come to three farthings  
the ounce.

*The Apothecaries price.*  
By the ounce three pence;

Which is the common price of  
most Syrups, excepting Laxative  
Syrups, and Syrup of the juice of  
Pomgranates, which are sold at  
six pence the ounce.

By the instructions set down  
here in this Chapter, you may ea-  
sily attempt the making any Sy-  
rup and therefore I shall add no  
more. In

In the preparation of the Syrup of *Marshmallows*, the manner of clarifying Decoctions was referred to the later end of this Chapter, which is thus: Having strained your Decoction (being only warm, not hot) through a canvas or woollen Strainer, pour about a pint thereof into a Bason, wherein you have put before two whites of Eggs, beaten with a rod of small twigs, and their shells crush't with your hands; mix them well together by stirring them with a spoon, or rather beating them into a froth with the fore-said rod of twigs; then put in another pint of the Decoction, and mix it as before. This done, set it over the fire, and let it boil a little, until you see a scum a top, then take it off, and let it cool a little, and then strain it; and let it run through without squeezing or pressing it.

Note,

Note, That two Whites of Eggs,  
with their Shells, are sufficient for  
clarifying a quart or three pints of  
Decoction.

The manner of clarifying Apo-  
thecaries is only thus: Having clarifi-  
ed the Decoction as before is set  
down, you heat it again, and when  
it beginneth to boil, mix the Sy-  
rup with it, and let it continue  
on the fire, until it casts up a scum,  
then strain it twice or thrice be-  
ing half grown cold.

The manner of clarifying Ho-  
ney or Sugar will be inserted in  
another Chapter below.

CHAP.

## C H A P. IV.

The manner of making Conserve.

Conserve of Roses.

**T**ake a pound of red Rose flowers, gathered in a dry season, before they are quite spread, and their yellow bottoms clipt from them with a pair of Scissars, bruise them well in a stone Mortar into an even smooth Mass like a pulp; add to it two pound of white Sugar, mixing it by degrees with the Roses, by grinding them together with a wooden Pestle, until all the Sugar be thorowly incorporated with the Roses. Then put the Conserve into a stone pot, covering it only with a paper, and let it stand a fortnight, or three weeks in the Sun, stirring it about once or twice a week with a steel Slice or Spatula.

The manner of making Conserve  
of common Wormwood.

**T**ake of the tops only of common Wormwood, freed from its stalks, half a pound, beat them in a stone or marble Mortar to an exact pulp, mixing with it a pound and half of the best white Sugar, in the same manner as was directed in making Conserve of red Roses.

Most Conserves are made the same way, adding a double quantity of Sugar to the pulp of what Flowers or Herbs you intend to conserve; excepting onely some fower and bitter Herbs and Flowers, which require somewhat more Sugar.

The price of Conserves at the Apothecaries is a penny the ounce, and twelve pence the pound; excepting

cepting some few, as *Conserve of Rosemary Flowers*, and such like.

If you prepare the *Conerves* your self, you will save above two Thirds in the price, and probably may prove much better; for usually *Apothecaries* put up their *Conerves* crude or raw, without digesting them by the heat of the Sun, for which defect they neither keep so long, nor are they so safe to be used.

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## CHAP. V.

*The manner of making Lozenges.*

*Trochisci albi pectorales;* or the common white Lozenges.

**T**ake of the best white Sugar, half a pound, white Sugar-candy, and Penide Sugar, of each two ounces;

ounces; Florence Orris root half an  
ounce; Liquoris six drams; of the finest  
Flower, or Starch flower, six drams;  
with the mucilage of Gum Dragant  
extracted in Rose Water; make them  
up into small Lozenges.

The manner of preparing.

1. The white Sugar, the Sugar-  
candy, and Penide Sugar must be  
pounded and sifted.

2. Penide Sugar is prepared  
thus: Dissolve the best *Bahi* Su-  
gar in water over a gentle fire;  
then clarifie it with whites of Eggs,  
in manner as hath been told you,  
next strain it through a cloath,  
and let it stand again over a gen-  
tle fire, and boyl away, until it  
comes to such a Body, that it will  
stick to your Teeth; then being  
almost cooled, pour it on a Mar-  
ble Stone, being a little anoint-  
ed

ed over with Oyl of sweet Almonds, keeping it together in body as near as you can with your fingers, being dusted over with a little starch flower. When it is grown almost quite cold, and ropie, take it up with a steel fork to make it hang in ropes, which with your hand, being dusted with fine flower, you may twine into what shape you please. This being so prepared is called *Penial Sugar.*

3. The Orris roots must be powdered and sifted; likewise the Liquoris powdered in this manner. Take dried Liquoris, scrape off the brown with a knife, round about then cut it into small bits with a knife, that is made of the same Metal, which Shoemakers knives are made of. These put into a braue Mortar, and beat into powder.

Observe, It being very trouble some

Come to beat Liquoris into powder,  
you may buy it ready powdered at the  
Druggists at a very small rate, which  
you may read in the Catalogue of  
prices belonging to this Treatise.

4. The Starch flower must be  
gently rubbed into a powder in  
a Mortar, and then mix all of them  
together in the same Mortar, by  
stirring the Pestil round about;  
then pour to it as much mucilage  
of Gum Dragant, as will suffice  
to bring the powders into a paste,  
and beat it well together. The  
paste being rolled into long round  
Bodies, or little Columns, of the  
bigness of your little finger, cut  
them into small round pieces, like  
Par森ips are cut, when they are  
to be eaten buttered.

5. The mucilage of Gum Dra-  
gant is made only by steeping a  
little of the said Gum in Rose wa-  
ter so long, until it become thick-  
ish

ish, which it will do in twelve or eighteen hours.

What this Composition will amount unto, you may easily compute by perusing the Catalogue of prices.

The Apothecaries sell these white Lozenges at three pence the ounce.

*The manner of preparing Trochisci bechici nigri, or the common black Lozenges.*

**T**ake juice of Liquoris, and of the best white Sugar, of each one ounce and quarter; Gum Dragan and sweet Almonds blanched, of each six drams, or three quarters of an ounce; make them up into Lozenges with the mucilage of Quince Seeds.

The instructions given you for the preparing the foregoing Lozenges, will sufficiently guide you in

in the Preparation of these; only  
I must add the manner of powder-  
ing the Gum Dragant.

Your Gum Dragant being well  
dried, put into a brass mortar, whose  
bottom hath been heated somewhat  
hotter than your hand can endure,  
by setting it upon the fire, or put-  
ting hot burning coals into it; and  
after it is well heated, put out the  
coals, and wipe it clean with a  
linnen cloath: moreover you must  
also heat the end of the Iron Pe-  
stle very well. Then covering the  
Mortar with a cover, that hath a  
hole through it for the Pestle to  
pass; beat the Gum to powder,  
and sift it; what is unsifted put  
into the Mortar again, which if it  
be not hot enough, you must heat  
again in manner as hath been told  
you. Lastly observe, that you must  
put in a fourth part more into the  
Mortar, than is set down in the

D      Pre-

Prescription ; because at least a fourth part will waste in the powdering.

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## CHAP. VI.

The manner of preparing compound Powders.

The Description of Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum, or Gascons Powder.

**T**ake prepar'd Pearl, Crabs Eyes, red Coral, white Amber, Harts-horn, Oriental Bezoar Stone, of each a quarter of an ounce ; of the black tops of Crabs claws, one ounce and half ; beat them all into powder and mix them. The mixt powder you may make into Balls, by incorporating it with Gelly of Harts-horn, or thin mucilage of Gum Arabick extracted with Carduus water.

Th.



*The manner of Preparing.*

The Preparation of Pearl, Crabs eyes, red Coral, Bezoar and Crabs claws, is only thus: You must first reduce them into a fine powder, and sift them. Afterwards grind them into a most subtil and smooth powder or dust upon a Marble, or Porphyr stone, with a Muller, dropping now and then a few drops of Rose-water into the powder, to keep it from dispersing or flying up. The Harts-horn must be grated, and afterwards beaten in a brass Mortar into a fine powder and sifted. The white Amber, that is the lightest, yellow, must be beaten and grownd with a Pestle into a subtil powder, and sifted by it self. Afterwards mix all the powders well in the Mortar, by stirring and moving them together with the Pestle.

D 2

*The*

*The Prices.*

The Oriental Pearl	—	18 d.
Crabs Eyes	—	1 d.
Red Coral	—	3 d.
White Amber	—	3 d.
Harts-horn	—	½ d.
Oriental Bezoar	—	6 d.
Crabs Claws	—	6 d.

**The whole Composition-3 s. 1 d. q.**

For which expence you may expect two ounces and five drams, allowing two drams or something more for waste.

The ounce will stand you in something less than thirteen pence.

The dram at three half pence.

*The Apothecaries prices.*

The ounce at forty shillings.

The dram at five shillings.

The grain at one penny.

*The*

The Description of Species Diacarthami, or Powder of Diacarthamum.

**T**ake the marrow of Carthamum Seeds, and of the best Turbitk, of each half an ounce; the purest Scammony, Hermodactyls, and Liquoris, of each two drams, Ginger, Cinnamon, Gum Dragant, of each one dram; beat them all to a powder, and mix them.

Observe, Though this powder is not in the London Dispensatory, yet is of great use, and therefore I have inserted it here.

The manner of Preparing.

1. With a knife gently scrape off the hard dust that's dried about the Hermodactyls, then grate them upon a fine Grater into a powder.

D. 3.      The

2. The Turbith, Ginger, and Liquoris powder together, adding two or three sweet Almonds, which being powdered with the others, will hinder them from wasting, or flying up into dust. Being powdered sift them.

3. The Gum Dragant is to be powdered as was expressed in the Preparation of the common black Lozenges.

4. The Scammony must be powdered by it self, anointing the inside bottom of the Mortar, and the end of the Pestle, with a little oyl of sweet Almonds, to hinder the Scammony from clotting, or sticking to the bottom of the Mortar, and the end of the Pestle. The Scammony being powdered, needs not be sifted.

5. All the ingredients being powdered in manner before said, you must mix together in a Mortar,

tar, and then put them up into a Species Glass, tying it over with a Hogs Bladder and Leather.

*The Prices.*

Carthamum seeds	1 d.
Turbith	3 d.
Scammony	2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Hermodactyls	1 q.
Liquoris	1 q.
Ginger	$\frac{1}{4}$ q.
Cinnamon	1 d.
Gum Dragant	3 q.

The whole Composition will stand you in less than — 19 d.

For which you shall have, allowing waste and gaibles, fourteen Drams, or sometimes more, according to the purity of the Ingredients.

The Dram will come to no more than two farthings and a half.

D. 49 If.

56. *The Family Physician,*

If the Apotkearies did prepare  
this powder, they might afford it  
by the ounce at Eighteen pence.

By the dram at Two pence.

*The Description of the Species, or  
Powder of Hiero Picra:*

**T**ake Cinnamon, Lignum Aloës,  
Asarabacca Roots, Spikenard,  
Mastich, Saffron, of each three drams;  
Aloës six ounces and a quarter;  
beat them into powder.

*The manner of Preparing.*

1. The Cinnamon, Asarabacca roots, Spikenard, and Saffron may be powdered together, and sifted.

2. The Mastich must be powdered by it self, wetting the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Pestle with a little Rose water, or any other distill'd Water.

3. To

3. To powder the Aloës, you must anoint the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Pestle with a little oyl of sweet Almonds, to hinder it from sticking.

4. At last mix all the powders together in a Mortar.

*The Prices.*

The Cinnamon	—	—	3 d.
Lign. Aloës	—	—	6 d. 3 q.
Afarabacea	—	—	3 q.
Spikenard Indian	—	—	9 q.
Mastich the finest	—	—	1 d. 2 q.
English Saffron	—	—	6 d. 3 q.
The purest Succotrine	{	—	—
Aloës; at	—	3 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—

The whole amounts to 4 s. 10 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.

For which you have (allowing waste) a little more than seven ounces.

*The Apothecaries Prices.*

By the ounce two shillings.

By the dram three pence, or as much as they can get.

**CHAR. VII.***Of Electuaries.**The Description of Diascordium.*

**T**ake Cinnamon, Cassia Lignea, of each a quarter of an ounce; Scordium, or Water Germanander, half an ounce; Dictamnum Creticum, or Dictander of Candia, Gentian, Tormentil, Bistort; Galbanum, Gum Arabick, of each two drams; of the best Opium, two scruples and five grains; Storax, two drams and fifteen grains; Sorrel seeds, two scruples,

scruples, and five grains; Bole Ar-  
mene, six drams; Terra Lemniæ,  
two drams; clarified Honey, one  
pound and a quarter; Sugar of Ro-  
ses, or rather conserve of red Roses,  
half a pound; Canary Wine, a quar-  
ter of a pint. Make them up into a  
soft Electuary.

Notwithstanding I have with  
good reason left out the Ginger  
and Pepper, yet the Composition  
seems to me very confused; but  
be it as it is, I will shew you how  
to prepare it.

### The manner of Preparing.

The Cinnamon, Cassia Ligneæ,  
*Dictamnum Creticum*, Tormentil,  
Bistort, and Sorrel seeds, may be  
powdered and sifted together.  
The Germanander leaves  
stript from their stalks must be  
powdered, and sifted by it self.

The

The Bole Armene, and *Terra Lemnia*, must be powdered, and rubbed, or grownd with a Pestle into a very smooth powder, wetting the bottom of the Mortar and end of the Pestle with a little Rose water, or other distill'd water. The Gum Arabick must be powder'd in the same manner as Gum Dragant is powder'd in the preparation of the black Lozenges, or else you may dissolve it into a Mucilage in the Canary Wine, that is to be added to the Composition. The Storax must be powder'd by it self, rubbing the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Pestle with a slit Almond. The *Opium* cut into thin slices, and thorowly dry in the Sun, or over the Fire, so that it may crumble between your Fingers; then powder and sift it. The Sugar of Roses must also be powdered and sifted.

sifted. Mix all these powders well in a Mortar, in that manner as hath been said before. Then add the clarified Honey to it by degrees, incorporating it thorowly with the powder, by stirring the Pestle about. In the same manner put in gradually your Canary Wine, of which put in so much as will bring it into a Body of a soft Electuary.

*The Prices.*

The Ingredients of the whole Composition, weighing almost two pounds, will stand you in two shillings and two pence, which is near thirteen pence the pound.

*The Apothecaries Prices.*

By the ounce four pence or six pence, or as much as they can get.

By the pound five shillings and four pence, or six shillings.

*The*

## The Description of Electuarium Lenitivum, or Lenitive Electuary.

**T**ake Polypody of the Oak new, Currans pick't from their stalks, Sena, of each two ounces; common Mercury Leaves one handful and half a Jujubes and Sebestens, of each twenty in number; Maidenhair, Violets, and Perl-Barley, of each half a handful; Damask Prunes stoned, Tamarinds, of each six drams; Liquoris half an ounce; boyl them in two quarts of Water, until a third part be boyl'd away; strain the Liquor, and therein dissolve of the pulp of Cassia, Tamarinds, new Prunes, and Sugar of Violets, of each six ounces; of the best Sugar two pound. At last add to them, of Sena, powder'd, one ounce and half; and to every pound of Electuary, two drams of Anniseeds powdered; and so afterwards

wards bring them into the body of an  
Electuary.

The manner of Preparing.

I. The Polypody roots being wash'd clean, must be bruised in a Mortar, or clest with a knife into four parts, and afterwards cut into small pieces like as Sarsaparil is cut; these with the Pearl-barley must be put in somewhat longer than a quarter of an hour before the other Ingredients; next put in the Mercury leaves, and Maidenhair, being wash't clean from Sand or dirt, and shred; a little after put in the Jujubes stoned, Sebestens, Currans, Prunes, Tamarinds and Liquoris bruised in the Mortar; at last put in the Sena; and so let them boyl in six quarts of water, until one quart be boyl'd away. Then strain the Liquor,

Liquor, while it is warm, into a glased earthen Pan, or copper tinned preserving pan, dissolve in it the white Sugar, and the Sugar of Violets, or in stead thereof put in the same quantity of vvhite Sugar, and boyl it gently to the thickness of a Syrup: This done, put the pulps of Cassia, and the other pulps into a brass Mortar, and add to them about the third part of your povnder of Sena and Anniseeds; and pour on them about the third part of the forementioned Syrup, vvhile it is yet vvarm, and mix them very well together with a steel slice (or Spatula) or a Pestle; then add another third part of the powders of Sena and Anniseeds, mixing them vwell together; and so at last put in the remaining third part of Povnders and Syrup, vwhich being also well mixt together, makes up your

*Lenitive*

Lenitive Electuary. This put up  
into a stone Electuary pot.

2. I must shew you how to  
extract the pulp of *Cassia*. Take  
a pound and half of the best *Cassia*  
in Canes, crush them into pieces,  
that you may take out all the in-  
side, together with the Grains,  
which put into a hair Sive, and  
hold it over the steem of warm  
water, wherein a few Anniseeds  
have been boyl'd, or over the De-  
coction (being warm) which was  
prepared for the *Lenitive Electu-  
ary*, so that the steem thereof pas-  
sing through the Sive, may moisten  
and dissolve the marrow of the  
*Cassia*. While this is doing, you  
must with the back of a spoon  
stir and press the said marrow  
through the Sive, and gently with  
the hollow of your spoon take it  
off on the other side; and so con-  
tinue to do, until all the marrow  
is.

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is passed through. Moreover if your Cassia be very dry, you may moisten it a little with the warm Decoction, that it may pass the easier. On the other hand, if the pulp of the Cassia be too moist, or liquid when it is passed, you must put it on a Tin Plate, or a flat earthen glased Pan, and set it over a Chafing-dish to dry the superfluous moisture from it, until it come to the thickness of an *Electuary*. About a quarter of a pound of good Cassia, or somewhat more, in Canes, is usually found to yield an ounce of pulp.

3. You are to know the manner of extracting the pulp of *Tamarinds*. Put a sufficient proportion of *Tamarinds* into a Mortar, and pour to it as much warm water as will but just soften it, and a little dissolve it; for otherwise they being sticking and glewie,  
the

the pulp will not pass through the Sive. Then with the Pestle gently move and stir the Tamarinds about, that the warm water may incorporate with them. This so done, put the Mass into a Sive, and press the pulp through in the same manner, as hath been taught you in the extracting of the pulp of *Cassia*.

4. The manner of extracting the pulp of *Prunes*. Boyl the Prunes in water, until they are pretty soft, then put them into a Sive, and press through the pulp.

5. The manner of preparing Sugar of *Violets*. Take two ounces of the juice of Violets, and as much Violet water, therein dissolve one pound of white Sugar. Boil them in a Preserving Pan over a Chafing-dish of Charcoal, until they come to a just thickness, which you shall know by these several trials: 1. By dropping

ping a drop off the point of a knife, or steel slice on a plate, and let it grow cold; if it prove hard enough, so that you may take it off the plate without sticking, it is boyl'd enough. 2. By taking some of it on the point of a knife and let it drop into the pan again, which if it be enough, it will drop a top of the surface, and continue raised on it like a knob. 3. By letting a little cool on the point of a knife, and then see whether it be hard enough.

Lastly observe, while the Violet Juice, Water, and Sugar are boyling, you must oft stir it with a steel Slice, or long handled spoon or knife, to prevent it from burning at the bottom.

*The manner of preparing Sugar  
of Roses.*

Because of the Affinity of this Preparation with the foregoing, and that a little farther information will serve, I thought fit to set down the manner of preparing Sugar of Roses.

Dissolve a pound of the best white Sugar, being powdered and sifted, into four ounces of red Rose Water, or into two ounces of red Rose Water, and as much of the juice of red Roses, boyl it to a lust body, mixing it with one ounce of red Rose Leaves, dried in the Sun and powdered, a little before it be ready to be taken off from the fire.

*How*

How to make the foresaid Sugar or  
Roses or Violets into Lozenges.

When your Sugar of Roses, or  
Violets is taken off from the Fire  
and hath stood a little for to cool  
put it on a clean smooth Marbl  
stone, whereon you must hav  
dusted a little fine Flower, b  
tying it up in a fine rag, and  
then beating the said rag all ove  
the stone (this being done, to pre  
vent the sticking of the Lozenge  
to the Stone) afterwards take  
small rouling Pin, such as is use  
for Paste, and dust it likewise o  
ver with fine flower; with th  
rolling Pin smooth the top of th  
Sugar, being almost grown cold  
then with a knife cut it into Lo  
zenges of such shape and bigne  
you fancy best.

*The Prices of Electuary Lenitive.*

The Ingredients of the Decoct.	18 d.
The white Sugar, and Su- gar of Violets for the Syr.	{ 18 d.
The pulps	3 s. 2 d.
The Sena and Anniseeds	8 d.
The whole	6 s. 10 d.

For which you shall have five pounds, and somewhat more of *Electuary Lenitive*, so that it will not stand you in above sixteen pence farthing the pound ; and the ounce will come but to one penny.

*The Apothecaries Prices.*

The pound four shillings.  
The ounce four pence.

CHAP.

## CHAP. IX.

## Of Pills.

The Description of *Pilulae Rudii*  
or *Extractum Catholicon*.

**T**ake of the pulp of Colocynth: six drams, Agarick, black Hellebore root, Scammony, Turbith: of each half an ouree; Aloes Succotrine, one ounce; of the powder of Diarrhodon Abbatis, half an ounee. All these (excepting the powder or Species of Diarrhodon Abbatis) must be beaten into a gross powder, and put into a digesting Glass, viz. a glass Body, and blind Head, or into a bolt Head with a wide neck, pouring upon them a much Brandy, as will cover them and eight fingers breadth higher.

so let them stand in the Sun to steep for eight days. Afterwards in the same manner infuse the powder of *Diarrhodon Abbatis* in Brandy for four days: then strain and press the Liquor or Tincture hard from both the Infusions, and mix them, pouring them into a glass Body, covered with a glass Head, and distil off as much of the moisture, until the remainder in the bottom of the glass Body come to the thickness of Honey, whereof make a mass of Pills, and put it up into a stone Pill-pot.

*Exceptions against this Prescription.*

I. Whoever caused this description to be inserted into the *Dispensatory*, discovered himself very much unexperienced in *Chymical Pharmacy*, by directing the *Aloes & Scammony*, to be infused with the

E other

other ingredients; for the *Aloes* and *Scammony* immediately saturating, or clogging the body of the *Brandy*, hinder its spirits in attracting the virtue out of the other purgative ingredients, there being not a third part of their virtue extracted.

2. The Powder of *Diarrhodon Abbatis* is not only troublefom, but chargeable to be prepared; and when it is prepared signifies no more to the correcting of those strong purgatives, then water to the washing a *Blackmore* white.

Wherefore in stead of this fob-corrective, rather add to those purgatives, one dram of *Cinnamon*, *Clove bark* two scruples, both reduced to a gross powder, and put in with the other ingredients. The volatile Salts and Spirits of those Spices being united with the Spirits of the *Brandy*, do not only render them

them more potent to extract the virtue of the other Simples, but also qualifie them through their subtile particles, to maturate and digest the gross impure Sulphurs of those violent Purgatives, whereby they become more mild; and less offensive to Nature, and heightened in their virtues.

*The true manner of preparing the  
foresaid Pilulæ Rudii.*

1. Break the *Colocynth* Apples, Band take out the white soft Marrow, flinging away the grains, or kernels. Then put the said Marrow into your brass Mortar, dropping into it a few drops of oyl of sweet Almonds, or of sweet Salade Oyl, and beat it to powder.

2. The *Agarick* will not be beaten into powder, but must be grated on a Tin Grater.

E 2

3. The

3. The Black Hellebore and Turbitb may be beaten together into a powder.

4. Put all these ingredients, together with the Spices beaten to a gross powder, into a digesting Glass, and then pour the Brandy upon them, having dissolved into it one dram and a half of Salt of Tartar.

When the liquor is sufficiently tinctured, strain it and press it hard out into a low glass Body, to which you are then to add the best Succotrine Aloes (which needs no other purification) grossly powdered, & sifted from the little stalks, and other heterogeneous Bodies that are usually incorporated with it. After this distill off the moisture, until it comes to the thickness of Honey.

Twenty Grains of this Preparation is more safe, and yet not less effectual

*and the House Apothecary.* 77  
effectual than forty Grains of the  
other.

### *The Prices.*

The Colocynth	—	5 d. or 6 d.
Agarick	—	3 d.
Black Hellebore	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Scammony	—	5 d.
Turbith	—	3 d.
Aloes Suc.	—	6 d.
Spec.Diarrhodon Abbatis	—	6 d.
Bourdeaux Brandy	—	15 d.
Charcoal	—	4 d.
The whole	—	3 s. 11 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

For which you shall have about  
two ounces of *Pil. Rudii*.

The ounce comes to one shil-  
ling eleven pence three farthings.

The dram comes to three pence.

*The Apothecaries price.*

The ounce at four shillings.  
The dram at six pence.

*The description of the Mass of Pills  
of Hiera with Agarick.*

**T**ake of the powder of Hiera Piera (the preparation whereof hath been shewed you before) and Agarick, of each half an ounce; the best Aloes one ounce; Honey of Roses, as much as will suffice to bring the foresaid powders into a Mass.

*The manner of Preparation.*

1. The Agarick must be grated on a fine Grater.
2. The Aloes being powdered, must be mixt with the Honey of Roses, and afterward dissolved together over the fire.
3. The

3. The foresaid powders being put into the Mortar, and mixt together, pour on them a third part of the Honey of Roses with the *Aloes* dissolved in it, and mix it well with the powders, by stirring the Pestle round; then add to it the other third part, mixing it well together; and so do with the remaining third part. Afterwards when the Honey is incorporated, and the mixture appears in clots, beat it well together with the Pestle, until it comes to a Mass.

4. You must know how to prepare Honey of Roses. By the way take notice, there are three sorts of Honey of Roses set down in the *Dispensatory*, viz. *Common Honey of Roses*, *Honey of Roses clarified*, and *Honey of Roses laxative*. It is the second sort of Honey of Roses is made use of in the incorporating the foresaid Mass of Pills, which is prepared thus.

*Take*

Take two pound and half of clarifed Honey, the juice of red Rosess newly gathered, a quarter of a pint ; new red Rose learess one pound ; boyl them together, untill the juice of Rosess be boyl'd away ; then strain it.

5. You must likewise be informed, how to clarifie Honey.

Take what quantity you please of Honey, put it into a new glazed Pipkin, or a brass tinn'd preserving Pan, pouring on ev ery pound a pint of wa-  
ter ; let them boyl up twice or thrice, to the end they may be throughly mixt together, and strain this Syrup once or twice through a close Canvas, or Flannel Strainer. Then to every quart of Syrup add the white of an Egg with the shell crush't to pieces, beating the said white of egg with a rod made of twiggs, or a spoon into a froath, mixing with it a small part of the Syrup, while it is beating. Afterwards pour in the rest of the Syrup,

Syrup, which you must let boyl so long, untill so much of the moisture is boyld away, that it comes to the thicknesse of Honey, then take it off the fire, and skim off the froath; but if the Honey be very fount, it's necessary you should skim it while it's boyling.

### The Prices.

What the powder of *Hiera Picta* will stand you in is set down before; the prices of *Agarick*, and *Aloes*, you may easily find among the Rates of Drugs inserted below, so that I need not take the trouble of computing this composition.

To offer you the description, or manner of preparation of any of the other *Masses* of *Pills*, that are contained in the *Dispensatory*, I judge absolutely superfluous,

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in regard that a Physician by prescribing the mixture of these two *Masses* ( here described ) in such proportions as he shall apprehend necessary, or by mixing one or both with some purgative powders set down in one of the preceding Chapters, or by mixing of either or both with some preparation of his own, according to the indication of the Disease or Cause thereof ; I say, he may easily answer all those intentions, for which that excessive number of *Masses* of Pills, described in the *Dispensatory*, can be supposed capable to be used.

CHAP

## CHAP. X.

### Of Oyls.

The manner of drawing Oyl of sweet Almonds.

**T**ake half a pound or a pound of sweet Almonds, beat them in a stone or marble Mortar, to a paste, pouring a spoonful or two of warm water among them while you are beating; put the paste up close into a piece of Canvas, which press out gradually, so that it may only drop into a porringer or basin which you have put under it.

One pound of good Almonds will yield about two ounces and a half of pure Oyl, which being drawn, you are to unscrew the press

press and take out the cake of Almonds, and rowl it up again into a round lump, and being put up close into the same piece of fine Canvas, you may press again and draw about one ounce and half or two ounces more of thick Oyl, which ought only to serve for external uses. Oyl of bitter Almonds is drawn in the same manner. By the way I must tell you that few Apothecaries draw oyl of sweet Almonds themselves, in regard it is somewhat troublesome to draw, and soon turns rank, wherefore most Apothecaries about *London* buy it ready drawn at several places, but chiefly at the Sun in *Cheapside*, and at the Swan in *Bucklersbury*, where they may have it new, and at a cheaper rate, than they can draw it themselves, namely, at two pence the ounce.

*The*

The description and manner of preparing of the Oyl of Mucilages.

**T**ake Marshmallow roots fresh, and Linseeds, of each a quarter of a pound; bruise them in a Mortar singly, and steep them in a pint of water all night; then boil them a little, and press the mucilaginous liquor hard out; to a pint of this Mucilage add a quart of common Oyl, and boil it until all the waterish moisture be dried away; but in the boiling you must be careful to stir it oft, or else it is apt to burn at the bottom.

CHAP.

## C H A P. XI.

*Of Unguent or Oyntments.*The Description of *Unguentum  
Ægyptiacum.*

**T**ake Verdigriese grown'd very fine, one ounce and a quarter; Honey three ounces and a half; of the sharpest Vinegar one ounce and three quarters; boil them on a gentle fire unto the thickness of an Oyntment, of a purple colour.

*The manner of Preparation.*

The Verdigriese must be powdered and grown'd very fine in a brass Mortar, and then passed through a fine linnen cloath; observing while you are powdering and

and sifting, to hold your head back from the Mortar, and keep your mouth and nose stopped with your Handkerchief to prevent those venomous steems from getting up into your Brain. After you have done using the Mortar, be sure to make it very clean before you use it again.

2. Put the Honey & Vinegar together into a brass pan, or broad brass pipkin placed on the fire, and as soon as it boileth, put in the powdered Verdigries, and mix it with the Honey by stirring it gently with a *Spatula*. Boil it and keep stirring now and then, until the Vinegar is boiled away, and that it come to the thickness of an Oyntment, which you may easily know by letting a drop or two grow cold on the backside of a Plate, or Marble Stone.

The

*The Prices.*

The Verdigries	—	2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
The Honey	—	1 d. 3 q.
The Vinegar	—	1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
The whole	—	4 d. 3 q.

For which you shall have four ounces of *Unguent. Egypt.* the ounce comes to almost five farthings.

*The Apothecaries prices.*

The pound four shillings.  
The ounce three pence.

In imitation of this *Unguent Felix Wurtz* prepared his brown Oyntment, that is so much famed among most forreign Surgeons, thus;

To Take

1. Take ground Irie, Speedwell, and Figwort, of each one handful; being bruised in a Mortar, put them into a glass Retort Receiver, and pour on them as much sharp Vinegar, as will cover them, and two inches over; let them stand in digestion in the Sun in the Summer, or in warm water in the Winter, for seven dayes; then strain, and press the Vinegar hard from them.

2. Take of the best green Copperas two pound, put it into a thick blackish earthen melting Pipkin, of no greater bigness than will just contain the Vitriol. This place between Bricks laid so as to make a square Tower, about two inches larger than the Pipkin, and two inches higher. Fill this kind of open Furnace with Charcoal up to the top, and kindle it gradually, which in less than half an hour will make the Pipkin red hot; continue this heat until the Copperas  
be

be calcined, or burned into a dee-  
red. Then take out the Pipkin, and  
being grown cold, break it, and tak-  
out the red Copperas, or Colchotkar  
which beat to powder, and put into a  
new Pipkin, pour on it one quart of  
River or Spring Water, and one pint  
of Vinegar, boil them until half be-  
consumed away; then after it is setled,  
pour off the tinctured Liquor into  
a flat earthen pan: this done, pour  
another quart of Spring Water upon  
the same red Vitriol, boil it ana-  
half, and after it is setled, pour off  
the tinctured Liquor to the other Li-  
quor in the earthen pan; this repea-  
with fresh Water, until the red Cop-  
peras will colour the Water no longer.  
Place the earthen pan between two  
Bricks set edge-wise, and kindle a  
very moderate fire under it, and le-  
the water evaporate, or dry away  
until the red Vitriol that was disso-  
lved in the said Water, be left dry in  
th

the bottom of the pan. This red dried Vitriol put into a new Pipkin, and calcine or burn it over again, as you did at first; that put in into another Pipkin, and pour fresh water on it, and boil it as you did before, to extract the Tincture, or dissolve the purest of the red Vitriol; then pour it off into your earthen pan, and pour more fresh water on the red Vitriol or Copperas in the Pipkin, and boil it to extract more of the Tincture; thus continue until all is extracted, throwing away the remaining dregs on the bottom; the tinctured Liquors evaporate again to a driness, and then calcine or burn the red Copperas remaining on the bottom a third time, and extract and evaporate it over again, in the same manner as before, which done, then the Copperas is prepared.

3. Take Verdigrise one ounce and half, powder it, and put it into a glass, pour

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pour on it half a pint of sharp distilled  
Vinegar, let it stand in the Sun for  
or five days, or 24 hours in warm  
water; then pour off the Vinegar, it  
being tinctured green, and evaporate  
in an eartken pan, until it be dry..

The proportion of these pre-  
red Ingredients for to make the  
foresaid Brown Oyntment, is as fol-  
loweth :

Take of the above mentioned pre-  
pared Copperas powdered two ounce  
of the prepared Verdigrise one oun-  
ce and a quarter; clarified Honey 1  
ounces; of the Vinegar that is  
pressed from the Herbs three ounce  
of the Flegm of Vitriol two ounce  
boil them to the thickness of an Oyn-  
ment, in the same manner as is  
told you in the preparation of the U-  
guentum Ægyptiacum.

This Brown Oyntment, as it  
here described, the preparation  
ve

ery tedious and troublesome, which you may make shorter, thus, calcine the Vitriol six hours, then powder it, and extract the tincture with three quarts of water, and one pint of Sharp Vinegar; evaporate it, and then it is sufficiently prepared.

The Verdigriese must be prepared as it is set down before.

The Herbs need not be extracted with Vinegar; only press out their juices, and mix them with the Tincture of Verdigriese.

The Honey need not be clarified, only take off the scum, as it is boiling with the juices, then put the other ingredients, according to you have been informed before.

But far beyond this, I have formerly prescribed an Oyntment, at in malignant or sordid Ulcers, Joynt-waters, Fistula's, and other desperate cases, doth the greatest

greatest Effects imaginable, which  
I here impart to you.

Take of the Vitriol of Venus, of  
the Vitriol of Mars, of each half an-  
ounce; Sugar of Lead two drams ::  
Honey boiled up to a consistency, three  
ounces and half; Mithridate half an-  
ounce; mix them together in the Mor-  
tar, without putting them over the  
fire; if your Oyntment happen to be  
too thick, either by over boyling the  
Honey, or by dryness of the weather  
drying the Oyntment after it is made,  
you may soften it with a little Hone  
of Roses, or rather juice of Celan-  
dine.

The Description of Unguentum  
Althææ, or Oyntment of Marsh  
mallows.

**T**ak of the Oyl of Mucilage  
(which is described in th  
foregoing Chapter ) one pound  
Wa:

and the House Apothecary. 95

Wax half a pound; Rosin one ounce  
and half; Terebinthin six drams;  
make them up into an Oyntment.

### The manner of Preparing.

First melt the Wax and Rosin  
together, afterward put in the  
Terebinthin and Oyl, and let  
them boyl gently to the thick-  
ness of an Oyntment, stirring it  
with your Spatula, until it be  
ready to be taken off the fire.

### The Prices.

It will stand you in something  
less than three farthings an ounce.

The Apothecaries sell it the ounce  
four pence.

The Description of *Unguentum*  
*Silicon* I wittingly omit, in re-  
gard,

gard, that Tarre and Firre Tere  
binthin being mixt together in e-  
qual proportions, doth digest and  
ripen far beyond it.

*The Description of Unguentum Po-  
puleon, or Poppy Oyntment.*

**T**ake of the fresh Buds of black  
Poplar, half a pound; Violen  
leaves, and Venus Navil, of each  
three ounces; new unsalted Hog  
grease, three pound. Bruise and mix  
them, and let them steep together in  
the Hogs grease in the month of May:  
add to them of the tops of young  
Bramble-bush, of the leaves of black  
Poppey, Mandrake, Henbane, Night  
shade, Lettice, of the greater and  
lesser Housleek, and of the greater  
Burdock, of each three ounces. Bruis  
them again, and mix them all toge  
ther, letting them stand and ferment  
ten days, then pour on them a pin-

Rose water, and boyl them until all  
the superfluous moisture be consumed.  
Strain and press them hard through  
a Canvas Strainer.

*The manner of Preparing.*

The Poplar buds, Violet leaves,  
and *Venus navil*, must be bruised  
together in a stone Mortar in the  
month of May. The Hogs grease  
must be freed from its little skins,  
and wash'd in this manner : Cut  
it into small pieces, and melt it  
with a little water over a Char-  
coal fire, in a clean flat earthen  
pan ; stirring it oft with a *Spatula*.  
Being melted strain it through a  
clean piece of Linnen, and pour  
on it some luke-warm water, put  
it over a very gentle fire, stir-  
ring it oft with a *Spatula* for  
an hour ; then letting the grease  
settle, pour off the water, and pour  
on again some fresh warm water, &

F

stir

stir it oft for half an hour; then let it settle, and shift the water again washing: of the said greatness thus, twice or thrice is sufficient for this Oynment; but for the oyntment of Roses, *Unguentum Album*, and *Unguentum Pomatunum* where whiteness is required, to make the oyntment look neat and very white, you must wash it in the manner aforesaid, eight or nine times.

The Hogs grease being wash'd put it into the Mortar, and mix the aforesaid herbs with it, by stirring the Pestil oft about, then put them into a clean Pipkin, and let them stand about a month, or so long, untill the other herbs can be got, which then must be also bruised in the mortar, and mixed with the grease, and Poplar buds; this done, set them in the Sun for eight or nine days stirring.

stirring them now and then about with a *Spatula*. At last put them into your pan, pour the Rose water upon them, and let them boyl until the superfluous moisture be boyl'd away; then strain and press them hard out, and put them into an oyntment pot.

The Apothecaries sell this oyntment for three pence or four pence an ounce.

*The Description of Unguentum Album.*

**T**ake oyl of Roses, nine ounces; White Lead, three ounces; Wax, two ounces; Camphor, two drams; make them up into an oyntment.

F 2. The

*The manner of Preparing this Whiter Oyntment.*

Cut your Wax into lumps, and melt it together with the oyl oft Roses in a glaz'd earthen Pan, or a tinn'd Pan; but not in one oft brass, because that will spoil the whiteness of the oyntment. Being melted, and mixed together with a *Spatula*, take it off, when it's grown half cold, put in the white Lead (being washed & very finely powdred) gradually mixing it as it's put in, by stirring it about with a wooden *Spatula*. Being grown almost quite cold, mix in like manner the Camphor, being powdred and ground into a smooth even powder, dropping a few drops of oyl of sweet Almonds into the Mortar to anoint the bottom and end of the Pestil.

Note

Note, Oyl of Roses is prepared, by steeping four ounces of red Roses, before they are quite opened, in a pint of oyl of Olives, that was pressed out, before the Olives were ripe, and setting it in the Sun six or eight days. Then strain and press the oyl from the Roses, and put fresh red Roses to the Oyl, and steep it again in the Sun; the same do again the third time.

This Oyntment will not stand you in two farthings the ounce.

Apothecaries sell it at two pence the ounce, and some at three pence.

## CHAP. XII.

## Of Emplasters.

The Description of Emplastrum  
Diachylon cum Gummi.

**T**AKE of the oyl of Mucilages, two pound; Lithargyr of gold, one pound; pouring to them about a pint of water; boyl them until they come to the thickness of a Piaister: then add to them yellow Wax, a quarter of a pound, Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, Sagapenum, all dissolved in vinegar, of each two ounces; Therebinthin a quarter of a pound, make them up into an Emplaster.

The

*The manner of Preparing this  
plaister.*

The Lithargyr must be powdred very fine, and sifted ; then put it to the oyl and water, and boyl them, stirring them continually untill they come to the thickness of a Plaister ; then put to them the Wax cut into lumps, which being melted, put in also the Gums, which you must first have dissolved over the fire in as much Vinegar, as will swim a-top two fingers breadth, this strain through a Canvas ; and evaporate it untill it come to the thickness of Honey. These being well mixt with the oyl and wax, add to them the Therebinthin, which being also well mixt, take them off, and keep constantly stirring gently with your *Spatula*, untill

E 4 it

it is almost grown cold, then make it up into great rowls between your hands, being anointed with a little oyl of Roses, or other sweet oyl.

Observe, That the Gums will not mix so well, unless the oyl of Mucilages be a little cooled.

### *The Description of Emplastrum-Sticticum Paracelsi.*

**T**ake Oyl of Olives, six ounces; yellow Wax, one ounce and half; Lithargyr powdered, four ounces and a half; Gum Ammoniac, Bdellium, of each half an ounce; Galbanum, Opopanax, oyl of Bays, Lapis Calaminaris, of both the sorts of Aristolochia, Myrrhe, Frankincense, of each a quarter of an ounce; Therebintkin, one ounce; the Oyl, Wax, and Lithargyr, must be boild together,

and the House Apothecary. 105  
together, until it doth not stick to  
your fingers. Afterwards the mass  
being a little cooled, put the Gums  
to it, being dissolved in Vinegar,  
which by boyling let evaporate from  
it, and be strained, and pressed  
hard through the Strainer, at last  
put in the Powders, Therebinthin,  
and oyl of Bays; so make it up to  
an Emplaster.

I need not add any thing for  
the instructing you in making  
of this Plaister, since the directi-  
ons set down in the manner of  
preparing the *Diachylon cum Gum-  
mi* will sufficiently guide you.

### The Description of *Emplastrum* *Diapalma*, or *Diachalciteos*.

**T**ake unsalted Hogs grease clean-  
sed from its skins, one pound;  
oyl of Olives preffed out before the  
F 5 Olives

Olives are ripe, Lithargyr of Gold, powdered fine and sifted, of each one pound and half; white Vitriol burn'd and powder'd, two ounces; the Lithargyr, Grease and Oyl must be boyld together on a gentle fire, pouring to them a little Plantane water, and stirring them continually with a Spatula, untill they come to the body of a Plaister, wherewith being almost cold, you are to mix the Vitriol, and so make it up into a Miss.

Besides the instructions given you before, you are only to observe, when this or any other Emplaster is boyling, to drop now and then off of the Spatula ( wherewith you stir the melted Mass of Emplaster ) a drop thereof upon the backside of a Plate, and let it cool, and thereby you may judge, whether your Plaister be boyld enough.

This

This Plaister is sold by the Apothecaries at two pence the ounce.

Observe, That in defect of the foregoing Paracelsus Plaister, melting of two thirds of Diachylon, with one third of Diapalma, will very well serve for the same intent and purpose, if not better.

The Description of the Emplastrum Opodeldoch of Felix Wurtz, so much cryed up among Surgeons beyond Sea.

Take of the best Wax, two pound; Venice Therebinthkin, one pound; Genoa Oyl of Olives, three ounces; melt them together, pouring thereunto of the juices of Celandine, Oak Leaves, Starwort, and Speedwel, of each one ounce and half;

half; boyl these until all the moisture be consumed; then put to them Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, dissolved in Vinegar, strained, and evaporated (in the same manner as was directed in preparing the Drachylon) of each six drams; Colophony, one ounce and half; Amber, half an ounce; Mastick, Myrrh, Frankincense, Sarcocolla, of each three drams; Prepar'd Magnet, one ounce and half; Crocus Martis, two ounces; Crocus Veneris, one ounce; Prepared Tuthia, Lapis Calaminaris, of each ten drams; of the red sweet Earth of Vitriol, as much as will make the Plaister red.

### The manner of Preparing.

Observe, That the Crocus Martis, and Veneris, Tuthia, Lapis Calaminaris, and Earth of Vitriol, must be put in last, when the Plaister

ster is almost grown cold.

2. The Magnet is prepared thus; being powdr'd make it red hot in a Crucible, and pour to it of well dulcified oyl of Mars, the same quantity; let them continue over the fire, until they be dry.

3. *The Oyl of Mars is Prepared thus.*

Take of Allom one pound; of common Salt, four ounces; distil an *Aqua fortis* from them in a reverberatory Furnace; with this water imbibe the filings of Steel several times a day, and a rust will stick, which must be washt off clean; let the water evaporate from it to an oyliness, which must be dulcified by evaporating common water from it once or twice.

*The*

*The manner of preparing Lapis Calaminaris.*

Powder it very small, and heat it red hot in a Crucible, and quench it by pouring Vinegar a-top it; this repeat thrice.

The *Tuthia* is prepared in the same manner, excepting that instead of Vinegar, it must be quenched with Fenil or Celandine water.

*The Preparation of Crocus Veneris.*

Take Copper beaten into very thin Plates, put them into a Crucible in layes (which is termed among Chymists, *stratum supra stratum*) one over the other, strewing some common Salt between every Lay, then cause them to

to be nealed together; which done cast the Plates and Salt into cold water, and wash them clean from their blackness, then put them again in Lays with Salt as before, neal them, and then cast them into cold water. This nealing and washing repeat thrce- or four times, or oftner: The water wherein the Plates were washed being settled, decant or pour off from the setlings on the bottom, which must be sweetned, by oft pouring warm water on them, and letting them settle, and then pouring it off again; repeat the washing so oft, until the aforesaid setlings tast free of the Salt.

Crocus

**Crocus Martis Prepare thus.**

Put filings of Steel into a Crūcible, which set in a reverberatory Furnace for four and twenty hours, then cast the red hot Steell into a large earthen Pan, that's ful of water, stirr it well together, and pour it off into another earthen Pan ; then evaporate the water, and on the bottom you will find the *Crocus Martis*.

***The Preparation of the Earth  
of Vitriol.***

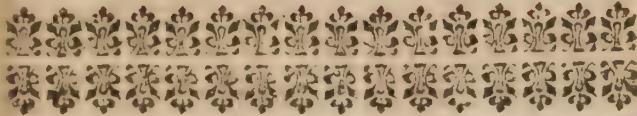
Calcine Vitriol in an earthen Pot to a red colour ; powder it, and pour water on it, which let stand four and twenty hours to settle, then pour off the water ; This repeat so often, until it's sweetned, and all the sharpness is taken off. These

These Emplasters are sufficient for all intentions, however those that desire to make use of some other common Emplasters, they may buy them from the *Druggists*, that keep Journey-Men *Apothecaries* for the same purpose, at as cheap a rate, as they can prepare them themselves, which is far cheaper than you buy them from the Apothecaries, who oft by keeping them too long in their Shops, or not preparing them exactly, sell Emplasters far worse, and of much less vertue, than those that are sold by the *Druggists*, who commonly take great care, that their Medicaments shall be well and exactly prepared.

The

The Rates of Emplasters at  
the Druggists you may see at  
the end of the ensuing Table off  
Rates, and Prices of Druggs.

The



The Rates and Prices current of  
Drugs, and other Commodities  
belonging to Physick, as they are  
commonly sold at by the Druggists  
in London.

---

Radices, or Roots.

- A *Cornus*, the pound 2 Shillings.  
A *Angelica*, the pound 6 d.  
*Aristolochia rotunda*, the pound 1 s.  
*Aristolochia longa*, the pound 1 s.  
*Aharum*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Beken Album*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Beken Rubrum*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Bistort*, the pound 9 d.  
*Carlina*, the pound 8. d.  
*Chira*, according to its goodness,  
the

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- the pound from 4 s. to 6 s.  
*China lapid.* or Flinty China, the  
pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Contrayerva*, the pound 12 s.  
*Costus dulcis*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Costus amarus*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Curcuma*; Turmerick, the pound  
8 d.  
*Cyperus longus*, the pound 1 s. 4 d..  
*Cyperus rotundus*, the pound 1 s. 4 d..  
*Dictamnum album*, the pound 1 s. 6 d..  
*Doronicum Romanum*, the pound  
5 s. 4 d.  
*Elicampane*, the pound 1 s.  
*Eringo*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Galanga*, Galingal, the pound 4 s..  
*Gentian*, the pound 8 d.  
*Glycyrrhiza Angl.* or English Li-  
quoris, the pound 1 s.  
*Glycyrrhiza Hisp.* or Spanish Liquo-  
ris, the pound 6 d..  
*Hellebore white*, the pound 1 s.  
*Hellebore black*, the pound 1 s..  
*Hermodactyls*, the pound 1 s. 4 d..  
*Jalap*,

Jalap, the pound 3 s. 4 d.

Iris Flor. Orris of Florence, the  
pound 8 d.

Michoacan, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

Meum, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

Rad. phu maj. the pound 5 s. 4 d.

Polypodium of the Oak, the pound  
8 d.

Pyrethrum, the pound 1 s.

Rhapontic, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

Rhubarb the best, the pound 14 s.

Rubia tinctorum, the pound 1 s. 6 d.

Sarsaparil. according to its good-  
ness, the pound from 4 s. to 5 s.

Scorzonera, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

Serpentaria Virginiana, the pound  
8 s.

Squils, the pound 6 d.

Spikenard Celt. the pound 2 s. 8 d.

Spikenard Indian, the pound 8 s.

Thapsia, the pound 6 s.

Tormentil, the pound 10 d.

Turbith, the pound 8 s.

Zedoary, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

Cortices,

## Cortices, or Barks.

- C**assia lignea, the pound 1 s. 8 d.  
**C**ortex Elatheriae, the ounce 5 d.  
**C**love bark, the pound 2 s.  
**C**aper bark, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
**G**uaiacum bark, the pound 8 d.  
**P**omgranat bark, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
**T**amarisc bark, the pound 1 s. 6 d.  
**W**inters bark, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

## Lignia, or Woods.

- I**gnum Aloës, the ounce 1 s. 6 d.  
**L**ignum Aspalathi, the ounce 1 s.  
**L**ignum Guaiaci, or **L**ignum Vitæ, the  
pound 2 d.  
**L**ignum Juniperi, the pound 1 s.  
**L**ignum Mastichinum, the pound 2 s.  
**L**ignum Nephriticum, the pound 8 s.  
**L**ignum Rhodii, the pound 6 d.  
**S**antalum album, white Saunders, the  
pound 2 s. 8 d.

Santalum

sold by the Druggists. 119

*Santalum citrinum*, yellow Saunders, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

*Santalum rubrum*, red Saunders, the pound 1 s.

*Sassafras* cut, the pound 6 d.

### Folia, or Leaves.

**A** *Dianthus alium*, the pound 1 s. 8 d.

*Adiantum nigrum*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Dictamnum Creticum*, leaves, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Cuscuta*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Ceterack*, the pound 1 s. 8 d.

*Epithymum*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

*Chamaepitys*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

*Malabathr.* leaves, the pound 3 s. 4 d.

*Soldarella*, the pound 1 s. 8 d.

*Scordium Creticum*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Scordium common*, the pound 1 s. 4 d

*Senna Alexandr.* the best, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

*Senna of Aleppo*, the pound 4 s.

Flores,

## Flores, or Flowers.

- B**Alauftia, the pound 5 s. 4 d.  
**B**Chamomel flow. the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
**Crocus Angl.** English Saffron, according to its goodness, the pound at present is, from 50 to 54 s.  
**Crocus Hisp.** Spanish Saffron, the pound 24 s.  
**Crocus Orient.** India Saffron, the ounce 3 s. 6 d.  
 Melilot flowers, the pound 1 s.  
**Flor. Origani**, the pound 3 s. 8 d.  
**Flor. Polii montani**, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
 Red Rose flow. dried the pound 4.  
**Flor. Stæchados**, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
**Flor. Schœnantki**, the pound 8 s.

## Fructus, or Fruits.

- A**Lkekengi, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
**Bay berries**, the pound 4 d.

- Carpobalsamum*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.  
*Cassia Fistularis*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Cocculus indus*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Cicers red*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Colocynthis*, the pound 3 s. 4 d.  
*Cubebs*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Galls*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Hederæ Baccæ*, the pound 4 s.  
*Juniper berries*, the pound 4 d.  
*Jujubees*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Lupins*, the pound 8 d.  
*Myrtle berries*, the pound 1 s. 8 d.  
*Myrobalans citrin*, the pound 1 s. 3 d.  
*Myrobalans emblic*. the poun. 1 s. 8 d.  
*Myrobalans chebul*. the poun. 1 s. 8 d.  
*Myrobalans belliric*. the pou. 1 s. 8 d.  
*Myrobalans indic*. the poun. 1 s. 8 d.  
*Nuces cupressi*, Cypress Nuts, the  
    pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Nuces vomicae*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Nuclei pinei*, Pine kernels, the  
    pound 2 s.  
*Pepper white*, the pound 1 s. 8 d.  
*Pepper long*, the pound 9 d.

G Pepper

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Pepper of Jamaica, the pound 4 s.  
Sebestens, the pound 3 s. 4 d.  
Tamarinds, the pound 9 d.

Semina, or Seeds.

A *Lithææ*, the pound 1 s.  
*Anethi*, the pound 8 d.  
*Angelica* seeds, the pound 1 s.  
*Agnus castus* seeds, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Ammeos* seeds, the pound 4 s.  
*Amomi* seeds, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Anniseeds*, the pound 6 d.  
*Apii*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Broom* seeds, 1 s.  
*Burdock*, the pound 1 s.  
*Bombacis*, the pound 1 s.  
*Cardamom*, the pound 4 s.  
*Carduus Benedictus* seeds, the pound  
1 s. 8 d.  
*Carui* seeds, the pound 4 d.  
*Cataputiae*, the pound 5 s.  
*Citron*, the pound 8 d.  
*Carthamum* seeds, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Cichorei*, the pound 1 s.      *Cori-*

- Coriander seeds, the pound 4 d.  
Cucumber, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
Citrul, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
Cumin seeds, the pound 4 d.  
*Daucus Creticus*, the pound 8 s.  
Common *Daucus*, the pound 8 d.  
Sweet Fennel, the pound 1 s.  
Common Fennel seeds, the pou. 4 d.  
Fenugrec seeds, the pound 4 d.  
Gourge, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
Henbane, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
Linseeds, the pound 3 d.  
Lettice, the pound 1 s.  
*Levisticum*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Lithospermum*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*S. Malvae*, the pound 1 s.  
*S. Melonum*, the pound 1 s.  
*S. Napi*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
Nettle seeds common, the pound  
1 s. 4 d.  
Nettle seeds Roman, the pound 5 s.  
Nigella seeds, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
Orebi, the pound 2 s.  
*Ocymum* seeds, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

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*Poppey white seeds*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Poppey black seeds*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Parsley of Macedonia seeds*, the  
pound 8 s.

*Peponum*, the pound 1 s. 8 d.

*Paradise Grains*, the pound 8 d.

*Purflane*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Piony seeds*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Parsley common*, the pound 1 s.

*Psyllium seeds*, the pound 1 s.

*Plantane*, the pound 1 s.

*Quince seeds*, the pound 4 s.

*Rocket seeds*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Rue*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

*Seseli of Candia seeds*, the pound 2 s.

*Seseli common seeds*, the pound 1 s.

*Sumach*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Staphis agria seeds*, the pound 1 s. 4 d

*Sorrel*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Saxifrage*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

*Thlaspi seeds*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Wormseed*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

Simples

Simples grown out of Plants.

**A** Garick the best, the pound 8 s.  
The outward parings of Agarick, the pound 2 s.

Kermes Grains, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

Fungi Sambuci, the pound 2 s.

Viscum quercinum, the pound 2 s.

Sponge, the pound 5 s. 4. d.

Of liquid Juices there is onely

**K** Ermes Juicē, the pound 6 s.

Concreted Juices, Gums, and Rosins.

**A** Cacia vera, the pound 12 s.  
Aloes Succotrina according to its goodness, the pound from 4 s. to 6 s.

Aloes Caballina, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

G 3. Amber

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- Amber white*, the pound 4 s.  
*Amber yellow*, the pound 1 s. 6 d.  
*Asa foetida*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.  
*Afspkaltum*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.  
*Balsam of Peru*, the pound 16 s.  
*Balsam of Tolu*, the ounce 2 s. 8 d.  
*Bitumen*, the pound 5 s. 2 d.  
*Bdellium*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.  
*Benjamin course*, the pound 2 s.  
*Benjamin fine*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.  
*Cambogia*, the pound 8 s.  
*Camphor*, the pound, 8 s.  
*Caranna*, the pound 12 s.  
*Colophony*, the pound 4 d.  
*Elaterium*, the ounce 1 l. 16 s.  
*Frankincense*, the pound 4 d.  
*Galbanum*, the pound 3 s. 4 d.  
*Gum. Ammoniae.* the pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Gum. Animæ*, the pound 6 s.  
*Gum. Arabic*, the pound 1 s.  
*Gum. Coopal*, the pound 5 s.  
*Gum. Dragant*, the pound 2 s.  
*Gum. Elemi*, the pound, 2 s. 8 d.  
*Gum. Hederæ*, the pound 8 s.

Gum.

Gum Juniperi, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

Gum Lac. the pound 1 s. 4 d.

Hypocistis, the pound 8 s.

Libdanum, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

Liquidambar, the pound 8 s.

Liquoris juice, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

Manna, according to its goodness,  
the pound, from 2 s. to 5 s. 4 d.

Mastich, according to its fineness,  
the pound, from 2 s. 8 d. to 5 s. 4 d.

Mouth Glew, the pound 5 s.

Mirrke, the pound 3 s. 4 d.

Olibarum, the pound 2 s.

Opium, the pound 12 s.

Opopanax, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

Pitch of Burgundy, the pound 4 d.

Rosin, common, the pound 3 d.

Stone Pitch, the pound 8 d.

Sagapenum, the pound 6 s.

Sanguis Draconis in the lump, the  
pound 4 s.

Sanguis Draconis in tears, the  
pound 8 s.

Sarcocolla, the pound 5 s.

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*Scammony*, the pound 12 s.

*Storax Calamit.* the pound 8 s.

*Storax liquid.* the pound 4 s.

*Tacamahaca* in the lump, the pound  
8 s.

*Tacamahaca* in the shell, the ounce  
1 s.

*Tartar Rhenish*, the pound 8 d.

*Tartar French*, the pound 4 d.

*Therebinthin* common of Firr, the  
pound 4 d.

*Therebinthin* of Venice, the pound  
1 s. 4 d.

*Therebinthin* of Cypress, the pound  
6 s. 8 d.

*Therebinthin* of Chio, the same.

*Animals, their Parts, and their  
Excrements.*

**B**ezoar Oriental, the ounce 20 s.

**B**ezoar Occidental, the ounce  
16 s.

A Boars Tooth is worth 1 s.

*Castor*

*Castor of Russia*, the ounce 3 s. 4 d.

*Castor of New England*, the ounce 1 s.

*Cantharides*, Spanish Flies, the  
pound 4 s.

*Crabs Eyes*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

*Crabs Claws, cheli cancerorum*, the  
pound 1 s. 6 d.

*Cranium humanum*, A dead mans  
skull, if sound, is worth 8, 9,  
or sometimes 10, or 11 s.

*Civet*, the dram 6 s.

*Fox lungs*, the pound 2 s.

*Harts Horn whole*, the pound 8 d.

*Harts Horn shavings*, the pound  
1 s. 6 d.

*Harts Horn burnt*, the pound 1 s.

*Ivory raspt*, the pound 4 d.

*Ivory burnt, Spodium*, the pound 1 s.

*Ichthyocolla, Ifing-glass*, the pound  
5 s. 4 d.

*Musk*, the dram 5 s.

*Mumy*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

*Os è corde cervi*, the Bone of a  
Stags Heart, the ounce 1 s. 6 d.

G 5; Sericum:

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Sericum crudum, the pound 8 s.

Scuttle bone, Os sepiæ, the pound  
1 s.

Sea-Horse Tooth, the ounce 4 d.

Sea-Horse Pizzle, the ounce 4 d.

Skink, a piece 1 s. 4 d.

Serum cervi, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

Sperma cæti, the ounce 3 s. 4 d.

Stags Pizzle, Priapus cervi, the  
ounce 6 d.

Ungula alcis, Elks Claw, a piece  
2 s.

White Wax, the pound 2 s.

Wax yellow, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

### Minerals, Metals, and Stones.

**A**Rugo, Verdigriſe, the poun.  
2 s. 4 d.

Allom Roch, the pound 6 d.

Allom feather'd, the pound 5 s.

Antimony, the pound 6 d.

Argentum vivum, Quicksilver, the  
pound 4 s.

Arme-

*Armene Bole*, the pound 1 s.

*Borax*, the pound 4 s.

*Cerussa*, white Lead, the pound  
4 d.

*Chalybis limatura*, the filings of Steel,  
the pound 6 d.

*Chalyb. acicul. limatura*, the pound  
1 s.

*Cinnabar natural*, the ounce 3 s.

*Cinnabaris artificialis*, Vermilion,  
the pound 5 s. 4 d.

*Crystal*, the pound 5 s.

*Lapis H̄Etites Ind.* Indian Eagle  
Stone, according to their big-  
ness and goodness, a piece from  
10 s. to 40 s.

*Lapis H̄Etites Germ.* German Eagle  
Stone, a piece, from 5 s. to 20 s.

*Lapis Calaminaris*, the pound 8 d.

*Lapis Corneolus* in fragments, the  
ounce 1 s.

*Lapis Gagates*, the ounce 1 s. 6 d.

*Lapis Hyacinthus*, in fragments, the  
ounce 1 s.

*Lapis*

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*Lapis Hematites*, Blood-stone, the  
pound 4 s.

*Lapis Sapphir.* in fragments, the  
ounce 1 s.

*Lapis Judaicus*, the ounce 1 s. 6 d.

*Lapis Sarda*, in fragments, the  
ounce 1 s.

*Lapis Smaragdus*, in fragments, the  
ounce 1 s.

*Lapis Lyncis*, the ounce 1 s. 6 d.

*Lapis Hybernicus*, Irish Slate, the  
pound 6 d.

*Lapis Magnet.* the ounce 8 d.

*Lapis Lazuli*, Azure Stone, the  
ounce 2 s.

*Lapis Nephriticus*, the ounce 5 s.

*Lapis Topazius*, the ounce 1 s. 6 d.

*Lithargyr* of Gold, the pound 6 d.

*Lithargyr* of Silver, the pound 4 d.

*Mercury sublimate*, the pound 5 s. 8 d.  
or 6 s.

*Mercury precipitate*, the pound 8 s.

*Minium*, Red Lead, the pound 3 d.

*Osteocolla*, the pound 5 s.

*Pompholyx*, the pou. 2 s.

Sal

sold by the Druggists. 131

*Sal armoniacum*, the pound 1 s.

*Sal gemmæ*, the pound 1 s.

*Sal nitrum*, Salt Peter refined, in  
the lump, or crystallized, the  
pound 10 d.

*Sulphur vivum*, the pound 1 s.

*Flos Sulphuris*, the pound 8 d.

*Talck of Venice*, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

*Talck common*, the pound 4 d.

*Terra Lemnia*, the pound 1 s. 4 d.

*Tuthia*, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

*Vitriol white*, the pound 10 d.

*Vitriol Roman*, the pound 4 s.

*Vitriol common*, or Copperas, the  
pound 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  d.

### Sea Simples.

**A** Mbergriese, the dram 20 s.

Coral white, the pound 3 s. 4 d.

Coral red, the pound 4 s.

*Corallina*, Sea moss, the pound 1 s.

Seed Pearls oriental, the ounce  
from 4 s. to 8 s.

Seed

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Seed Pearls occidental, the ounce  
from 3 s. to 6 s.  
Mother of Pearl, the ounce, 6 d.

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The Prices among the Druggists off  
some particulars ready prepared  
by their Journey-men, or elsewhere,  
which you may buy far cheaper off  
the said Druggists, than you can  
prepare them your self.

Simples.

**L**icampane powder 16 d.

**L**iquoris powder the finest, the  
pound 2 s.

**L**iquoris powder common, the  
pound 8 d.

**O**range flower Water, or **Aqua Naph-**  
**tha**, the pint 1 s. 4 d.

**O**range flower Butter, or **Unguent.**  
**flor. aurant.** the pound 5 s. 4 d.

**P**lumbum ustum, or Lead burnt, the  
pound 1 s.

**Redl**

sold by the Druggists. 133

*Red Saunders powder, or Lig. Santal. rubr. pulv.* the pound 8 d.

*Trochisci de Viperis Venet.* the ounce 2 s.

*Trochisci de Viperis Novæ Angliae*  
the ounce 18 d.

*Turmerick powder, or Cureum. pulv.*  
the pound 8 d.

### Compounds.

*Diascordium*, the pound 3 s.  
4 d.

*Mithridate*, the pound 6 s.

*London Treacle*, the pound 2 s.

*Treacle Water*, the pint 2 s. 8 d.

*The Prices of some Oyls and Emplasters sold by the Druggists.*

*Oleum Lateritium*, the pound  
1 s. 6 d.

*Oleum de Ben*, the ounce 1 s.

*Oleum Capiviae*, the ounce 2 s.

*Oleum:*

- 134     *The Price Current of*  
*Oleum Nervinum*, the pound 1 s.  
*Oleum Palmæ*, the pound 1 s.  
*Petroleum*, the pound 3 s.  
*Unguentum Pomatum*, the pound  
1 s. 8 d.  
*Emplastrum Diachylon simple*, the  
pound 9 d.  
*Emplastrum de Minio*, the pound  
9. d.  
*Emplastrum Diapalma*, the pound  
9 d.  
*Emplastrum Meliloti*, the pound  
9 d.  
*Emplastrum Sticticum Paracelsi*, the  
pound 2 s. 8 d.

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*The Prices Current of Ingredients  
that are to be bought of the Gro-  
cers.*

- A *Lmonds sweet, Jordan*, the  
pound 1 s. 4 d.  
*Almonds sweet of Valentia*, the  
pound 6 d.                            Al-

*Ingredients sold by Grocers.* 135

- Almonds bitter, the pound 10 d.  
Cinnamon, the pound 8 s.  
Cloves, the pound 13 s. 4 d.  
Dates, the pound 8 d.  
French Barley, the pound 4 d.  
Ginger, the pound 6 d.  
Mace, the pound 13 s. 4 d.  
Nutmegs, the pound 6 d.  
Pearl Barley, the pound 6 s.  
Pistaches, the pound, 1 s. 6 d.  
Sugarcandy white, the pound 1 s. 8 d.  
Sugarcandy brown, the pound 10 d.
- 

The

The Prices of Chymical Preparationes  
at the Chymists, or at the Drug-<sup>g</sup>ists,  
who sell the same Chymical  
Preparations at the same Rates ::  
which they can very well do, in re-  
gard they buy great quantities of  
them from the Chymists at much  
cheaper Rates, than they will sell  
lesser proportions to particular per-  
sons.

**A**ntimonium Diaphoreticum, the  
ounce 1 s. 6 d.

Chalybs præparat. the pound 2 s.

Crocus Metallorum, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

Crocus Martis, the pound 2 s. 8 d.

Mercurius Dulcis subl. the ounce  
10 d.

Mercurius Vitæ, the ounce 3 s.

Mercurius Præcipitat. albus dulcis,  
the ounce 3 s.

Magisterium perlarum, the ounce 5 s.  
Magi-

Preparations, &c. 137

*Magisterium Corallorum*, the ounce  
2 s.

*Tartarum Vitriolatum*, the ounce  
1 s. 4 d.

*Turbith Mineral*, the ounce, 1 s. 6 d.

*Vitrum Antimonii*, the pound 2 s.

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The Prices of Chymical Oyls  
and Spirits.

A *Aqua fortis* single, the pound  
2 s. 8 d.

*Aqua fortis* double, the pound  
5 s. 4 d.

*Balsam of Sulphur*, the pound 8 s.

*Elixir proprietatis*, the ounce 18 d.

*Lac Sulphuris*, the ounce 3 s.

*Oleum Absinthii*, the ounce 1 s. 6 d.

*Oleum Anisi*, the ounce 1 s.

*Oleum Carui*, the ounce 2 s.

*Oleum Citri*, the ounce 2 s. 8 d.

*Oleum Cinnamoni*, the oun. 1 l. 12 s.

*Oleum.*

138 Prices of Chymical Oyls, &c.

Oleum Cumini, the ounce 1 s.

Oleum Ceræ, the ounce 2 s. 6 d.

Oleum Garyophyllorum, the ounce 5

Oleum Jessemi, the ounce 5 s.

Oleum Juniperi, the ounce 2 s.

Oleum Nucis moschatae, the ounce  
2 s.

Oleum Origani, the ounce 2 s. 8 d.

Oleum Rhodii, the ounce 5 s.

Oleum de Sassafras, the ounce 3 s.

Oleum Sulphuris per campanam, the  
ounce, 10 d.

Oleum Succini, the ounce 1 s.

Oleum Tartari per deliq. the ounce  
1 s.

Oleum Vitrioli, the pound 5 s. 4 d.

Spiritus Cornu cervi, the ounce 1 s. 8 c.

Spiritus Salis, the pound 8 s.

Spiritus Salis armoniaci, the ounce  
1 s.

Spiritus Cochleariae, the ounce 9 c.

TK

The Prices of Chymical Salts.

**S**al Absinthii, the ounce, 1 s.  
**S**al Arthemisiæ, the ounce 2 s.  
Sal Cardui Benedicti, the ounce 2 s.  
Sal Chalybis, the ounce 1 s.  
Sal Cochleariæ, the ounce 1 s.  
Sal Fraxini, the ounce 10 d.  
Sal Genistæ, the ounce 10 d.  
Sal Prunellæ, the pound 1 s. 8 d.  
Sal Succini, the ounce 5 s.  
Sal Tartari, the ounce 8 d.  
Sal Vitrioli, the ounce 8 d.  
Saccharum Saturni, the ounce  
1 s. 6 d.

T H E



T H E  
*Family Physician.*

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C H A P. I.

*Of Vomitives.*

*The Description of a gentle  
Vomitive.*

**T**AKE luke-warm water a pint add to it six or eight spoonfuls of sweet Salade Oyl: drink off warm, or if your Stomach be full and inclined to vomit, drin off a pint or two of warm Cardui Posset.

*Anothe*

*Another gentle Vomitive.*

Take three or four Radishes, bruise them, and boyl them in a pint of small Ale, until one half be boyl'd away; press the Liquor hard through a Strainer, and add to it one ounce of fresh Butter, or 2 or 3 spoonfuls of sweet Oyl.

*Another Vomitive.*

Dissolve two scruples, or a dram of Saltpeter, in a pint of fatbroath.

*Another somewhat stronger.*

Take of the yellow bark of *Frangula* three drams, or the same quantity of Broom flowers, boyl it or them a quarter of an hour in half a pint of small Ale, strain it and drink it off warm.

*Another.*

*Another.*

Take a dram and half of Orache seeds powdered, and drink it off in a quarter of a pint of warm Posset Ale, or fat broath.

*Or,*

Take a dram of dried Pompion Root powdered; or a dram of Nettle seeds powdered; or a dram of the inner Bark of Walnut tree powdered; or 3 drams of Radish seeds powdered; or three drams of Garden Cress seeds powdered; likewise a dram of fine grated Agaric taken in a draught of fat broath will with some operate very well by Vomit.

Also threescore drops of the juice of green Tobacco leaves taken in Posset, doth Vomit very smartly.

T.

The best Vomitive among Vegetables  
is this following.

Take five or six leaves of green Asaraback leaves, bruise them in a Stone Mortar, and whilst you are bruising them, pour to them by spoonfuls, a quarter of a pint of Whitewine, or Ale; having mixed them well together, press out the Liquor hard, through a Canvas Strainer.

Likewise, in stead of the leaves, you may take a dram of Asara-back roots dried and powdered, in a draught of Posset, or warm Ale.

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CHAP. II.

Of Potions.

The Description of a Cordial Potion, such as Apothecaries commonly prepare you in all cases,

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when you make use of them, imagining, though it doth you but little good, it will do you no grea<sup>t</sup> harm, except it be to your purse.

Take of Baum water, Black-cherry water, Carduus Water, of each one ounce and half; Treacle water, one ounce; Syrup of Gilliflowers, one ounce; mix them in a glass Viol. A soft as you preparre this your self, you will save three shillings by it.

In many cases, if you must need have that which is called a Cordial, a quarter of a pint of good fresh small Beer, and an ounce of Syrup of Gilliflowers dissolved in it, and so taking two or three spoonfulls every two hours, may do as well as the best Cordial, to please your conceit; for you must know, that very oft Cordials are prescribed only for to gratifie your Phansie and the *Apothecaries* Avarice; th<sup>e</sup> rig

right Cordial being that, which removes the Cause of your distemper, and upon that be assured your Heart and other Bowels will soon recover strength, and revive.

*The Description of a Perle Cordial.*

Take of the distilled waters of Citron, Wood-Sorrel, Dragons and Carduus, of each one ounce; *Aqua Mirabilis*, six drams; Pearl prepared (that is only ground on a Marble, with a few drops of Rose water into an impalpable powder) one dram; Syrup of Gilliflowers, one ounce: so shake them together in a four ounce Glass, and take it by spoonfuls, as directed before.

*The Description of an Universal purgative Potion.*

Take half an ounce of the best  
H 2 Senna,

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Senna, one dram of sweet Fennit seeds bruised, steep them all night in somewhat more than a quainter of a pint of clear Posset Ale; next morning strain and press it, dissolving into the liquor one ounce of good Manna, then strain it once over again.

*Another universal purgative Potion.*

Take half an ounce of Polypody roots of the Oak, a handful of Agrimony, six Damask Prunes, one ounce of Currents, half an ounce of Senna, one dram of green Aniseeds; boyl them gently for a quarter of an hour in half a pint of water; press the liquor through a strainer, and sweeten it with brown Sugar.

*Another universal Purge.*

Take two drams of Senna, one dram

dram of Rhubarb, two scruples of Agarick, half a dram of sweet Fen-nil seeds, a scruple of Cinnamon; steep them all night in somewhat more than a quarter of a pint of the Decoction of Currents; Press the liquor next morning through a strainer, and dissolve therein one ounce of Syrup of Roses Laxative.

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### CHAP. III.

#### *Of Emulsions, and Almond Milk.*

*The manner how to prepare an Emulsion to cool the Kidneys, and to take off the heat and Sharpness of Urine.*

**T**ake of sweet Almonds blanched one ounce, of the four greater Cold Seeds, of each half an ounce; then first bruise the seeds well in a stone Mortar with a wooden Pestle; this done, put

H 3 the.

the Almonds to them, and bruise them together, pouring to them as they are bruising by three or four spoonfuls at a time, a pint of Barly water; then press the liquor through a strainer, and sweeten it with white Sugar.

*The manner of preparing Almond Milk.*

Take four ounces of sweet Almonds blanched, bruise them in a stone Mortar, and while you are bruising them, pour to them by degrees a pint of Barley water, press the liquor hard through a canvas strainer, and sweeten it with as much white Sugar as will make it grateful.

CHAP. IV.

Of Clysters.

*The Description of a laxative Clyster.*

Take of white Lilly roots one ounce, of Marshmallows, Pelliory, and Mercury leaves, of each a handful; of Chamomil flowers two pugils, or one handful; common Fennel seeds half an ounce; boyl them in a pint and half of water to a pint; strain the liquor, and therein dissolve one ounce of Electuary Lenitive, three ounces of common Oyl, two ounces of brown Sugar, and a little Salt, strain it once again, and use it warm.

Observ. Strain the Decoction (being warm) of the foresaid Roots and Herbs into a basin, and with the

H 4 back.

back-side of a spoon dissolve the Ele-  
ctuary and Honey by stirring of them  
together ; then strain it once again  
from the little lumps, that may not  
be thorowly dissolved, which other-  
wise would stop the Clyster-pipe, and  
hinder it from passing ; if it be grown  
too cold, you must warm it again, be-  
fore you administer it.

*Another laxative Clyster.*

Add to the ingredients of the  
foresaid Decoction half an ounce  
of Senna ; boyl it, then strain the  
liquor, and dissolve in it four or  
five spoonfuls of brown Sugar,  
with four spoonfuls of Oyl, and a  
little Salt. Administer it warm.

*An Emollient Clyster.*

Take a pint of fat Broath, dis-  
solve in it four or five spoonfuls  
of

of brown Sugar; and administer it warm.

*A Clyster against the Cholick.*

Take Marshmallow roots one ounce; Mallows, Rue, Origan, Catamint, of each a handful, dried *Virginia* Tobacco leaves, half an ounce; Bay berries, six drams; Linseeds, half an ounce; boyl them in a little more than a pint of water: strain it, and thereunto add eight or nine spoonfuls of common Oyl.

*An Anodyne Clyster against Gripes.*

Boyl a pint of Milk once up, and mix with it the yolk of one Egge, and four spoonfuls of brown Sugar.

*Hiscox's An-*

*An adstringent Clyster against a Loos-  
ness, and Dysenteries.*

Take half an ounce of Tormen-  
til roots; of the leaves of Plantane  
and Shepherds purse, of each one  
handful; red Rose leaves, two pu-  
gils; Cypress Nuts, two drams;  
boyl them in Smiths water unto a  
pint, and mix with it the yolks of  
two Eggs well beaten.

*A Clyster against pains of the Stone.*

Take of the leaves of Pellitory,  
Mallows, and Mercury, of each one  
handful; Fenugreek seeds, and Bay  
berries, of each half an ounce; Cha-  
momil flowers, two pugils: boy  
them in water unto a pint; dissolve  
therein one ounce of *Venice There-*  
*binthin*, which must be done thus  
warm two ounces of common Oyl  
there-

therewith mix the foresaid Therbinthin with a Spoon or Spatula, which then will easily mix with the foresaid Decoction.

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CHAP. V.

Of Suppositories.

**T**ake a Beet root, or a Cabbage root, cut it according to the length and shape of your fore-finger, that is, Taper; onely a little pointed at one end; dust it about with a little Salt powdered fine, and put it up your fundament.

*Another.*

Take a piece of Castle Soap, shape it as was directed before, and make use of it. Or, take an end of a Tallow Candle, and dust it a little with Salt powdered.

*Another.*

*Another.*

Take Honey, and boyl it up to a thickness and hardness, mix with it twenty grains of *Aloes* powdered, or (if required more stimulating) twenty grains of *Scammony* powdered, or twenty grains of *Colocynth* powdered.

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## CHAP. VI.

*Of Juleps.*

*A cooling Julep in Fevers.*

**T**ake a quart of Barley water, squeeze in it the juice of one large Lemon, or of two small ones, then sweeten it with as much white Sugar, as will make it palatable.

*Another.*

Another.

Take of the distilled waters of Succory, Sorrel, and Violets, of each four ounces ; dissolve in them three ounces of Syrup of Lemons, or Syrup of Sorrel.

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CHAP. VI.  
*Of Decoctions.*

A Pectoral Decoction against Coughs,  
and Phthisicks.

**T**AKE of Elicampane, Eringo, and Liquoris roots, of each half an ounce; Currents one ounce; Figs, twenty in Number; Dates, ten in number; Maidenhair, one handful; sweet Fennil seeds, half an ounce: boil them in Spring water unto a pint and half; strain the liquor, and dissolve therein one ounce and half of clarified Honey.

A

*A Decoction against the Dropse.*

Take of the chips of Guaiacum wood, two ounces; Sassafras wood cut small, one ounce; of the roots of Swallow-wort, Florentine Orris, of each one ounce; Agrimony, Pennyroyal, Horehound, of each one handful; Roman Wormwood, half a handful; Juniper berries, and Parsley seeds, of each one ounce; Clove bark, three drams: boyl them in Whitewine and water, of each the same measure, unto a quart: strain the liquor, and therein dissolve three ounces of clarified Honey.

*A Decoction against the Stone.*

Take of Restharrow roots, one ounce, Horse-radish roots, half an ounce; Saxifrage leaves, and *Venus* Bason, of each one handful; Alkekengi berries, or Winter Cherries, fifty

fifty in number; *Milium Solis*, six drams; sweet Fennel, Burdock and Saxifrage seeds; of each half an ounce; Juniper berries, six drams; Rhenish Tartar, a quarter of an ounce; boil them in half White-wine, and half Water unto one pint and half: strain the liquor, and keep it in a glass. Take a quarter of a pint Mornings and Afternoons.

*A Decoction against a Dysentery  
and other Loosnesses.*

Take Tormentil, and Snake-weed roots, of each half an ounce; red Saunders, six drams; Comfrey leaves, half a handful; Myrtle berries, six drams; red Rose leaves, one handful: boyl them in Smiths forge-water unto a quart.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Gargarisms.

*A Gargarism to purge the Brain  
of Flegm.*

**T**ake of Elicampane roots, one ounce; of the tops of Hysop, and Sage, of each one handful; *Pyrethrum* root, or *Pellitory of Spain*, two drams; long Pepper, Cubebs, of each one dram, boyl them in half Whitewine, and half Water, unto a pint. Strain the liquor, and therein dissolve two ounces of Syrup of Vinegar.

*A Gargarism against the swelling and inflammation of the Throat.*

Take of Plantane water four ounces; Rose water, and Self-hea water, of each two ounces; dissolve in them Syrup of Mulberrie two

two ounces; *Sal Prunellæ* half a dram.

*A Gargarism against foul Scorbutick Gums.*

Take *Tomentil* and *Aristolochia rotunda* roots half an ounce, *Pilewort*, *Sage*, and *Garden Scurvey-grass*, of each one handful: boyl them in water to a pint; therein dissolve two scruples of flowers of *Sal Armoniac*.

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**C H A P. V I I I.**

*Of Collyria's, or Eye Medicines.*

*An Eye-water to clear the sight.*

**T**ake *Celandine*, *Eye-bright*, *Vervain*, and *Rue*, of each three handfuls; *sweet Fennil*, and *Cummin seeds*, of each six drams; *Mace* and *Cloves*, of each three drams;

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drams; steep them in French Wine and Spring water, of each one pint; afterwards distil the water off in a glass Body with a glas Head in Sand.

*An Eye Water against Heat, Redness,  
and sharp Rhumes of the Eyes.*

Take Rosewater and Eyebright-water of each two ounces; of *Trochisci albi Rhasis* one dram; prepared *Tithia* twenty grains; mix them together in a glas.

*The Green Eyewater to remove  
Specks and Pearles from the Eye.*

Take a quarter of an ounce of *Verdigriesē* powder'd very fine: *Aloës* powder'd one dram; boyl them in Rose water and White-wine of each five ounces; ther while it is yet warm, filtrate it through brown Paper.

CHAP

CHAP. IX.

Of Cataplasms, or Poultesses.

A Dissolving Poultess or Cataplasm.

**T**ake green Orris roots, and white Lilly roots, of each one ounce; Marshmallows, Pellitory, Pennyroyal, Origan, Calamint, Rue, of each a handful; Chamomil, Melilot, and Elder flowers, of each a pugil or half a handful; green Anniseeds, common Fennel, and Cumminseeds, of each half an ounce; boyl them to a mash in Water, and Whitewine: then bruise them into an even smooth mass, in a wooden or stone Mortar, adding to them Lupin and Bean flowers, of each one ounce and half; Oyl of Camomil, and of Orris, of each one ounce

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ounce and half ; mix them well in the Mortar, and heat them again ; then apply half of this Poultess (more or less according to the extent of the part affected) being hot, and spread between two Linen Cloaths.

*Another.*

Take a quarter of a pound of Leven, mix it with as much common oyl as will bring it into a Poultess, and apply it warni.

*A maturing Cataplasm or ripening Poultess.*

Take Marshmallow and white Lilly roots, of each one ounce Pellitory, Marshmallow, and Mallow leaves, of each two handfuls Fenugreek and Linseeds , of each one ounce : boil them to a Mass in water, and put to them Whea flower three ounces, Oyl of Lilie thre

three ounces. Apply it as was directed before.

*An Anodyne Cataplasm, or Poultice  
to ease pain.*

Take of the Crums of White Bread one pound, boil it into a thick Pap in Milk, then adde to it two Yolks of Eggs, three ounces of thick common Oyl, and a little Saffron, and apply it warm, renewing it as oft as it cools.

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CHAP. X.

*Of Oyntments.*

*An Oyntment against a Scald or  
Burn.*

**T**ake Rue leaves one handful, Housleek one handful & half, Hen-dung two ounces, unsalted fresh Butter a quarter of a pound, try them together, and then press them

them through a Canvas cloth. Herewith (a little being melted in a Spoon) anoint the scalded or burned part once in three or four hours, applying thereon two or three fresh Plantane leaves.

*An Oyntment against the Itch.*

Take Hogs-grease four ounces. Therebinthin and Wax of each one ounce, Flower of Brimstone, or rather unmelted Brimstone pound ed and sifted, one ounce; Tobac co stalks powdered and sifted hal an ounce, White Lead two dram common Oyl as much as will suffice to bring it into an Oyntmen

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CHAP. XI.

*Of Vescicators or Blistering Plaster  
A Vescatory Emplaster.*

**T**ake half an ounce of L  
ven, Cantharides or Span  
Fli

Flies powdered, one dram ; sharp Wine vinegar as much as will suffice to mix them into a Paste ; which spread upon Linen or Leather, and applied will in few hours raise a large Blister.

*Another.*

Take of Rosin three drams and half, Wax one dram and half, *Cantharides* powdered three drams, Mustard-seed two scruples, common oyl as much as sufficeth. This will serve for three or four Blistering Plasters.

F I N I S.

